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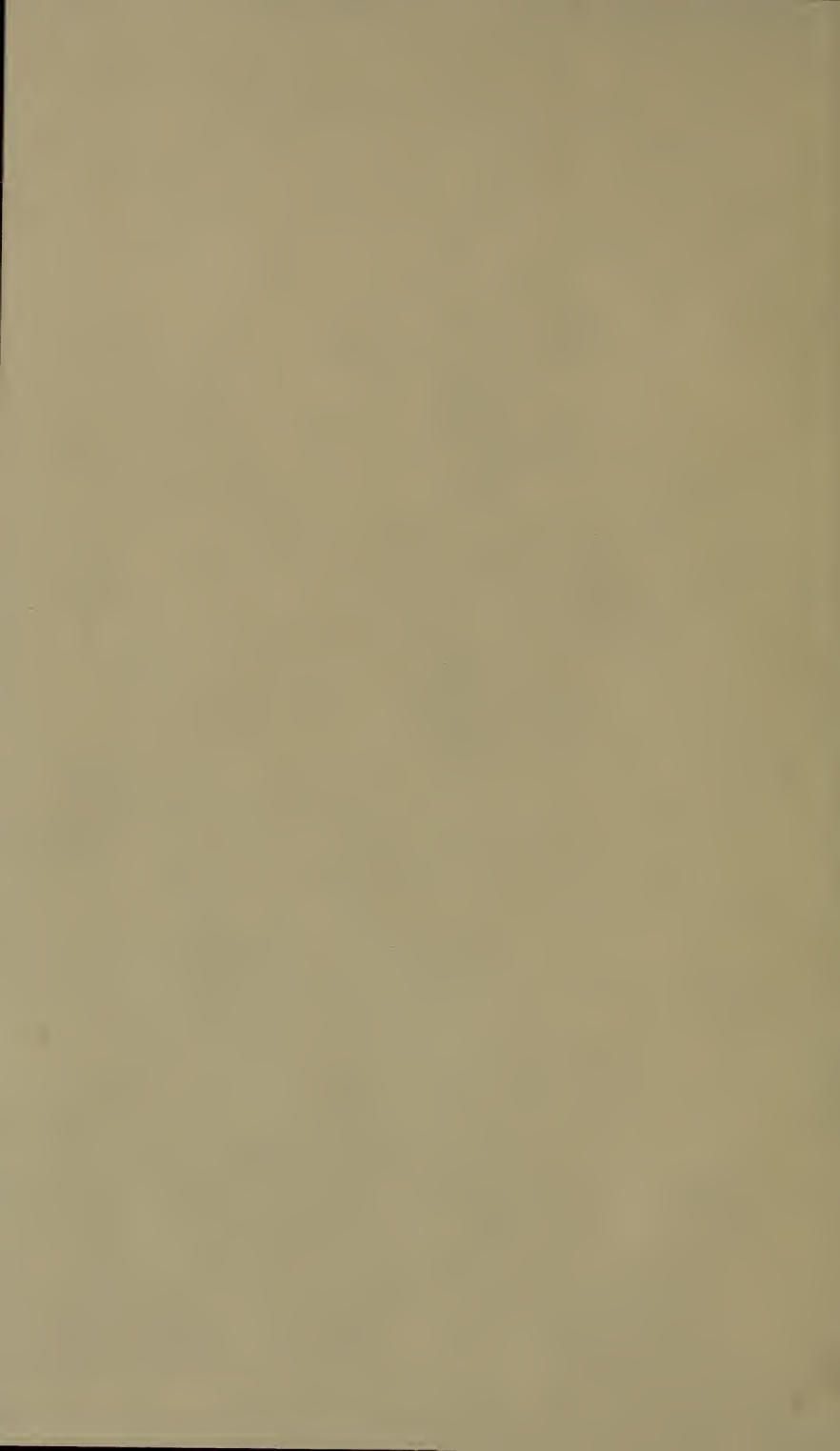
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THE
DOCTRINE
OF
GREEK PROSODY,

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN

OF
✓
FRANZ PASSOW.



ETON,
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SEC. I.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Prosody in general treats of the *Value* or *Quantity* of single Syllables, that is, of their comparative length or duration in Pronunciation.
2. Greek Prosody recognizes only two kinds of *Time*, from one or other of which every syllable takes its measurement,—the short, *χρόνος βραχύς*, and the long, *χρόνος μακρὸς*. One long syllable is considered isochronous or equivalent to two short ones.
3. Every syllable is therefore either short (*συλλαβὴ βραχεῖα*), or long (*συλλαβὴ μακρά*); and is accordingly either hurried over in pronunciation (*συστέλλεται, corripitur*), or dwelt upon (*εκτείνεται, producitur*).
4. Besides long and short syllables, we have others partaking of the nature of both, called *Doubtful* or *Common* (*συλλαβὴ κοινή, ἀμφίδοξος*), *syllaba*

communis, or *anceps*, either long or short. Their quantity is however pretty accurately defined by the actual usage of writers in every individual instance.

5. The quantity of a syllable is determined either by the natural property of its vowel, or by the union of its vowel with one or more consonants. Sometimes also, but more rarely, by its union with other vowels. In the former case it is short or long *by nature*, φύσει, in the latter *by position*, θέσει.
 6. We will lay down rules first for short syllables, then for long, and lastly for such as are doubtful; carefully distinguishing between the natural properties of the vowel, and its combination with other letters.
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A.—THE SHORT VOWELS.

I. *Vowels Short by Nature.*

The two Vowels ϵ and o are short by nature.

Likewise syllables formed of them, unless there is reason for lengthening them, (as shewn under B. 2.) viz.

$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$, $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon$, $\acute{\omicron}\sigma\sigma$, $\acute{\lambda}\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\sigma$, $\acute{\omicron}\lambda\omicron\acute{o}\omicron\sigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omicron\sigma$.

B.—THE LONG VOWELS.

I. *Vowels Long by Nature.*

1. The two Vowels η and ω are long by nature.
2. The Diphthongs $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\nu$, $\eta\nu$, $\omicron\iota$, $\omicron\nu$, $\omega\nu$, and the improper diphthongs α , η , φ .
3. All Vowels formed by the coalition of two in the same Syllable; viz. the α in $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{o}\sigma$ instead of $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\rho\gamma\acute{o}\sigma$, and the ι in $\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{o}\sigma$ instead of $\acute{\iota}\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\sigma$.
4. All Vowels which have the circumflex: viz. $\delta\rho\hat{\alpha}\mu\alpha$, $\pi\hat{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$, $\kappa\hat{\nu}\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha$, $\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\sigma$, $\acute{\rho}\hat{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$, $\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha\iota$.—And Syllables formed of these Vowels, unless a reason for shortening them be assigned. (A. II. 1.)

C.—THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS.

The three Vowels α , ι , υ , are *doubtful*; that is, either long or short, *ad libitum*: but the actual usage of Poets has enabled us in the majority of instances to lay down very accurate rules for their quantity; so that they can

in very few instances only be termed *doubtful*. Some of these rules are applicable to all the *doubtful* Vowels; others to one or other of the three alone.

(A)

II. SYLLABLES SHORT BY POSITION,

OR

The shortening of syllables naturally long.

1. Every syllable naturally long, either by means of a long vowel or diphthong, is used short by the Poets, if it ends with a vowel, and the following syllable commences with one; provided the syllable so shortened stands in the *Thesis* of the verse. A syllable shortened in this manner is called συλλαβὴ κοινή.

(a) The most frequent instance, and almost legalized by the usage of the Epic writers, is when the syllable to be shortened stands at the end of the word; viz. ἡμένῃ ἐν βένθεσσι, ἄμφω ὁμῶς, δέχθαι ἄποινα, αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἔρις, ἐκηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος.

Obs. 1. The same licence is frequent among Elegiac and Lyric writers; but is scarcely ever found in Iambic and Trochaic systems.

(b) A vowel long by nature, in the middle of a word, shortened before a vowel immediately following, is of rarer occurrence,

Obs. 11. This licence is observable in Homer in a few forms of words only, such as in the penultima of οἶος, νίος, ἐπειή, ἔμπαιος, in the 2nd syllable of χαμαῖ εὐνάδες, in the genitive ἥρώος, and in the subjunctive βέβληται.

Obs. III. This licence is far more frequent in the Attic and especially the Comic Poets; they prefer shortening the diphthong *οι* in *οἶος, ποῖος, τοῖόςδε, τοιοῦτος, ποιεῖν*, and in *οἰεῖ*, the 2nd person of *οἴομαι*, and for this reason modern critics have begun already to write *ποεῖν*, but are not consistent enough to proceed thus with words similarly affected. *αι* is shortened more rarely, and almost exclusively confined to adjectives like *παλαιός, δειλαιος, κρυφαίος*. Moreover the Attics in the forms of pronouns peculiar to themselves, *τουτοι, αύται*, and the like, generally use the penultima short.

Obs. IV. On this point the Bucolic Poets, for the most part, follow the Attics; but the Epigrammatic writers, with some of the later Epic Poets, extend this licence to many other words: but even in them, as in others, the two diphthongs *αι* and *οι* seem from preference to be shortened. (Cf. C. I. 1. Exc.)

2. The arbitrary shortening of a vowel or diphthong long by nature, *before a consonant*, is admitted only by modern Poets, inattentive to the rules of Prosody; and even in these perhaps merely in the case of the diphthong *ου*, where it stands for the short *υ* of the Latins, as in the word *Πόστουμος*.

(B)

II. VOWELS LONG BY POSITION,

OR

The lengthening of syllables short by nature.

1. Every syllable short by power of the short vowel it contains can be used long, *if two or more consonants immediately follow the short vowel*. This position of consonants after the short vowel admits of three different cases.

(a) When both consonants are contained in the same word in which the short vowel stands; viz. *Ἑλλην, ἔσπερος, ἔσθλος, ὄμμα, ὄλβιος, ὄστρακον*.

(b) When the first consonant only is contained in the same word, and the second in the following one; viz. τῶν ὁμόθευ γε, θεὰ θύγατερ Διός, οἶον δὴ νυ θεούς, γῆμ' ἀλοχῶν μνηστήν.

(c) When both consonants are contained in the 2nd word; viz. μήτε μνάσθαι, γένετο θνητῶν, ἀνδρᾶ θνητὸν ἕοντα, σταθμῶ ἐνὶ βρομέωσι.

Obs. The two last cases occur of course only where several words follow in close connection.

Exceptions.

1. The lengthening of a syllable, long by nature, by means of two consecutive consonants ceases, (with the Attics in most cases, and frequently with other Poets,) if the first of the two following consonants is a mute, and the second a liquid. Yet this rule holds good only, when both consonants belong to one and the same syllable of the same word. In Homer and later writers a syllable, short by nature, remains so before βρ, δρ, θρ, κρ, πρ, φρ, χρ, κλ, πλ, τλ, χλ; with the Attics as well as the Elegiac, Bucolic, and Epigrammatic writers, a short vowel is not lengthened except before θμ, κμ, τμ, κν, φν, χν. Examples,—νεβρός, ἕδρα, πλέθρον, νεκρός, λεπρός, πέτρα, νεφρός, λέχριος, ὀκλάζω, ὄπλον, ὄτλος, ὄχλος, ἀριθμός, ἀκμή, τέκνον, πότμος, ἄφνω, τέχνη.

2. On the contrary a syllable, short by nature, is lengthened even when the second consonant is a liquid in the following cases:—

(a) Universally, and without exception, if the two consonants belong to two separate words; viz. ἔκ

λεχεων' which rule holds good also in compounds; viz. ἐκλείπω, ἐκλαμβάνω, ἔκνομος.

(b) Universally, and without exception, if the liquid precedes the mute; viz. ἐλπῖς, ἐμπῖς, πόντος, ἔνδον, ἔλκω, ἔρχομαι.

(c) Universally, and without exception, before two liquids, whether they be alike or different; viz. Ἑλληγν, πολλά, βλέμμα, ὄμμα, δέννος, κόννος, στεῖρρός, ὄρρός, ἔλμινς, ὄλμος, βέλεμνον, ὄμνυμι, ἔρμα, ὄρμή, στέρνον, ὄρνις.

Obs. A vowel short before $\mu\eta$ is not without authority, and it has recently been adopted even before $\mu\zeta$ and $\mu\phi$.

(d) The Attics commonly use a vowel short before $\beta\lambda$, $\gamma\lambda$, $\gamma\mu$, $\gamma\nu$, $\delta\mu$, $\delta\nu$, (*media ante liquidam*) yet not without exceptions, which cannot be reduced to any fixed rule.

2. The three double consonants, ζ , ξ , and ψ , have the same power of lengthening, that several consecutive consonants possess; viz. τράπῆζα, ἔρῆξα, ἔρέψα, ὄζος, λῶξός, ἐπῶψ' or when the double consonant belongs to the following word; viz. ὠδύσαο Ζεῦ, χαίρῃ ξεῖνε, ἦν τῇ ψυχῆν.

Exceptions.

In Homer ζ sometimes loses the lengthening force of a double consonant, but merely in the case of Proper Names, which could not in any other way come into a verse; viz. Ζάκυνθος and Ζέλεια. For the same reason Homer leaves the short syllable before $\sigma\kappa$ in Σκάμανδρος and σκεπαρνόν. More recent Poets have imitated this

practice in other words, and extended the licence to $\sigma\mu$, a liberty unknown to the Attics.

3. The four liquids, λ , μ , ν , ρ , especially the last, when they begin a word, have frequently the power in Epic poetry of lengthening a syllable ending with a short vowel, immediately preceding. The Attic Poets confine this power to ρ exclusively: but in all cases the syllable so lengthened must stand in the *arsis* of the line.
4. A final syllable concluding with a short vowel is sometimes lengthened by means of the following semivowel σ , but only in the *arsis* of the line, and not in Attic writers.
5. Moreover the Epic lengthening of a final syllable closing with a short vowel occurs more frequently in the *arsis* before δ in $\delta\eta\nu$, and the words $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\delta\omega$, $\delta\epsilon\iota\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, &c. than before other consonants; very rarely before the aspirated consonants, ϕ , χ , ψ .

Obs. It must be carefully remarked, that in all these cases *the short syllable only is lengthened*, and not the vowel, which would still remain short under any circumstances.

(C)

GENERAL RULES FOR DOUBTFUL VOWELS.

1. A *doubtful* vowel is *short*,

(a) When it forms the last syllable in a word of three or more syllables, and the antepenultima is acuted; viz. Κέρκυρᾶ , τρίαινᾶ , ἴστημι , τύφθητι , ῥοδόπηχῦς .

(b) When it forms the last syllable in a word of two or more syllables, and the penultima is circumflexed ; viz. Μοῦσαῖ, πράγμαῖ, ἦρι, κλύθι, Θῆλυς.

Obs. The lengthening of a syllable by position has no influence in this case ; for ἀδλαξ, βῶμαξ, ἐριβῶλαξ, κατῶρυξ, κρατερῶνυξ, πλειστώναξ, &c. retain their circumflex ; because, though the syllable is lengthened by means of ξ, still the vowel remains short. (Vid. B. II. 5. *Obs.*)

Exceptions.

1. The two diphthongs *αι* and *οι* at the end of a word, in reference to the two foregoing rules, are considered short in point of accentuation, and thence retain the circumflex in the penultima, and the acute on the antepenultima ; viz. τύπτομαι, ἄνθρωποι, ἀρνύμενοι, Μῆσαι, πῶλοι.—Except, (a) The third person of the optative in *οι* and *αι* ; viz. φεύγοι, ποιήσαι.—(b) The adverb οἴκοι.—(c) Words compounded of enclitic particles ; as in οἴμοι, ἦτοι, &c. which follow the General Rule.

2. *ω*, in the termination of the Attic declension, admits the acute on the antepenultima ; viz. πόλεως, ἀνώγεων.

3. *ω*, in the Ionic genitive of the first declension, admits likewise the acute on the antepenultima ; viz. δεσπότεω.

2. A vowel naturally doubtful is *long*,

(a) When it has the circumflex. (*Vid. sup.* B. I. 4.)

(b) When it forms the last syllable of a word of three or more syllables, and the penultima has the

acute ; viz. ἐλάᾱ, παιδείᾱ, φίλια, πτελέᾱ, μακρόρῳ̄ιν, ἐπι-
δείκνῳ̄s.

(c) When it forms the last syllable of a word of two syllables, whose penultima is long by nature, but is acuted instead of circumflexed ; viz. λείᾱ, κνήστῑ̄, κώμῳ̄s.

SEC. II.

THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN THE TERMINATION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

ALPHA.

I. In the endings of the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular of the Feminines *a*, *av*, and *a*, which have constantly the same quantity, these two general Rules hold good :—

1. *a* is *short*, when the penultima has the circumflex, or the antepenultima the acute.

2. *a* is *long*, when either it is itself circumflexed or acuted, or when the preceding syllable, being *long by nature*, has the acute.—The following rules contain a more detailed account of the characteristics.

1. Alpha is *short*,

(*a*) In all dissyllable substantives in *αιᾶ*; viz. *αιᾶ*, *γαῖᾶ*, *γραῖᾶ*, *μαῖᾶ*, *Μαιᾶ*, and in some polysyllable names of cities and countries; viz. *Λίλαιᾶ*, *Πλάταιᾶ*, *Φώκαιᾶ*, *Ἰστιαῖᾶ*.

Obs. *Γραιᾶ*, in Theocritus, is the feminine from *γραῖος*. (*Vide infra*, 2. (*b*))

(*b*) In many words in *ειᾶ*; for instance—

In radical words of three or more syllables, which have the acute on the antepenultima; viz. *κράνειᾶ*, *κώδειᾶ*, *πέλειᾶ*, *τρυφάλειᾶ*.

In Proper Names of women and names of places of three or more syllables, in which the ending *εια* arises out of a shorter form in *η*; viz. Μήδειᾶ, Μίδειᾶ, Πίμπλειᾶ, Ῥόδειᾶ, Κορώνειᾶ, Μαντίνειᾶ, Καλλιόπειᾶ, Κασσιόπειᾶ, Περσεφόνειᾶ, Πηνελόπειᾶ, Τερψιχόρειᾶ.

In substantives which are compounded of neuters in *ος*; viz. ἀκρόρειᾶ, πρυμνώρειᾶ, μισάγκειᾶ, πανάκειᾶ, from ὄρος, ἄγκος, ἄκος; and in Proper Names of women compounded in the same manner; viz. Ἄριστοκράτειᾶ, Ἐριγένειᾶ, Ἰφιγένειᾶ, Κυπρογένειᾶ, Τριτογένειᾶ, from κράτος, and γένος.

In substantives derived from verbs in *εω*, or, to speak more correctly, from substantives in *εως*, which indicate a person; as, βασιλειᾶ, ἰερείᾶ, πανδόκειᾶ:—(The assertion of Grammarians, that ἰερεία was accented *ιερεία* by the old Attics, is groundless).

In abstract substantives derived from adjectives in *ης*; viz. ἀλήθειᾶ, ὑγίειᾶ, ἀσέβειᾶ, δυσσέβειᾶ, εὐσέβειᾶ, εὐκλειᾶ, εὐμάθειᾶ, συνήθειᾶ, φιλοκέρδειᾶ. yet we find *εὐκλείᾶ* in Æschylus, *ὑγίειᾶ* in Aristophanes and others; and in Homer the long termination *ειη* generally occurs.

In compounded poetical adjectives, which occur as feminines only; as in the Homeric εὐπατέρειᾶ and δυσσριστοτόκειᾶ, ἠδυνέπειᾶ, δεσπιέπειᾶ, καλλιτόκειᾶ, &c.

In the feminine terminations of adjectives in *ως*; viz. βαθειᾶ, γλυκειᾶ, ἡδειᾶ, ἡμίσειᾶ, θήλειᾶ, λυγίᾶ (afterwards *λυγιᾶ*), ὀξειᾶ, ὠκειᾶ, with the word ἐλάχειᾶ (afterwards *ἐλαχειᾶ*), which occurs but once.

Obs. We must naturally include the word *Θάλειᾶ*, one of the Muses, and the old adjective *θάλειᾶ*, the feminine of an obsolete adjective *θάλυς*, to distinguish it from *Θαλίᾳ*, the name of one of the Graces, and the appellative *θαλίᾳ*.

(c) Of words in *ιαῖ*,

Only in adjectives of two syllables, *διᾶ*, *ἰᾶ*, and *μιᾶ*, with *ἔδεμιᾶ* and *μηδεμιᾶ*, in the two trissyllable feminines *ὄμπνιᾶ* and *πότνιᾶ*, and in the two Proper Names *Λάμιᾶ* and *Πολύμνιᾶ*. It is true that modern Poets have allowed themselves other licences of this sort, but none of them have been received into general use.

In female appellations of three or more syllables, derived from masculines in *τηρ*, and ending in *τρια*; viz. *αὐλήτριᾶ*, *ὄρχήστριᾶ*, *ψάλτριᾶ*, *τυμπανίστριᾶ*.

(d) In substantives of three or more syllables in *οιᾶ*, compounded of *βῆς*, *νῆς*, *πλῆς*, *πνῆς*, and the obsolete *χρῆς* (*χρῶς*); viz. *Εὐβοιᾶ*, *Μελίβοιᾶ*, *Περίβοιᾶ*, *ἄνοιᾶ*, *εὐνοιᾶ*, *ἀγχίνοιᾶ*, *ἄπλοιᾶ*, *εὐπλοιᾶ*, *εὐπνοιᾶ*, *εὐχροιᾶ*. In words derived from *νῆς*, *πλῆς*, and *χρῶς*, the last syllable is often long, and even in the Attic Poets *ἄνοιᾶ* and *ἀγνολᾶ* occur, which are old Attic forms.

(e) In some substantives in *νιᾶ*, which have either the circumflex on the penultima, or the acute on the antepenultima; viz. *μνῖᾶ*, *κυνόμνιᾶ*, *αἴθνιᾶ*, *Εἰλείθνιᾶ*, *Ωρεῖθνιᾶ*; but in the feminine termination of the perfect participle active, without exception; viz. *εἰδνῖᾶ*, *λελακνῖᾶ*, *βεβανῖᾶ*.

Obs. Concerning *ἄγνια* and *ὄργνια*, *vid. infra*, 2. i.

(f) In substantives in *θαῖ* and *δαῖ*, when they are not Proper Names, and when a consonant precedes *δ* or *θ*; viz. *ἄρδαῖ*, *μάλθαῖ*, *μίνθαῖ*, *νάφθαῖ*, *ἄκανθαῖ*, *κολόκνυθαῖ*.

(g) In substantives in λα̃,

If the diphthong αυ precedes the termination λα̃; viz. ναὺλα̃, παὺλα̃, ἀνάπαυλα̃.

When λ is doubled; viz. βδέλλα̃, Σκύλλα̃, ψύλλα̃, ἄελλα̃, ἄμαλλα̃, δίκηλλα̃, Φύελλα̃, Χρύσιλλα̃, and other polyssyllable Proper Names.

When another consonant precedes λ; viz. τρίγλα̃. Though Grammarians in this case prefer the termination η.

(h) In substantives in μα̃, when another consonant precedes the μ; viz. Θέρμα̃, τόλμα̃, τόρμα̃.

(i) In words in νᾶ,

When the vowels ι or υ, or the diphthongs αι, ει, ευ, or οι precede, as Αἴγινα̃, ἄμυνα̃, σίγινα̃, Λάκαινα̃, μύραινα̃, βέπεινα̃, τέρεινα̃, ἔρευνα̃, δέσποινα̃; yet the termination η in words closing with να is preferable.

When a second ν or another liquid precedes ν; viz. γέννα̃, Δίκτυννα̃, Ἑριννα̃, Κέρκιννα̃, Φίλιννα̃, and other Proper Names of women, with πρύμνα̃, μέριμνα̃, Μήθυμνα̃, Σμύρνα̃.

When a δ precedes the ν; viz. Πύδνα̃, ἔχιδνα̃. Wherever any other consonant precedes, the termination η is preferable.

(k) In words in ρᾶ,

When the diphthong αι precedes ρ; viz. Μαῖρα̃, σφαῖρα̃, μάχαιρα̃, νέαιρα̃, Ιοχέαιρα̃.

When the diphthong ει precedes ρ; viz. (1) In radical words of two or three syllables; viz. πεῖρα̃, σπέρα̃,

σπεῖρᾶ, ἔθειρᾶ, which are known by either the circumflex on the penultima, or the acute on the antepenultima; (yet σπεῖρᾶ as well as σπεῖρᾶ is found). (2) In all feminine forms in *ειρα* which proceed from masculines in *ηρ*; viz. κράντειρᾶ, πλείρᾶ, τινάκτειρᾶ, τοξεύτειρᾶ, προηγῆτειρᾶ especially in adjectives and Proper Names of women compounded of ἀνήρ; viz. ἀντιάνειρᾶ, βωτιάνειρᾶ, κυδιάνειρᾶ, Δηιάνειρᾶ, Ιάνειρᾶ, Μετάνειρᾶ.

When the diphthong *οι* precedes *ρ*, as μοῖρα, which is the only example of this termination.

When the diphthong *ου* precedes the *ρ* in words of three or more syllables; viz. ἄρουρᾶ, κυνόςουρᾶ, likewise in the word Βοῦρᾶ, the name of a place.

When a long *υ* precedes the *ρ*; viz. σφῦρᾶ, ἄγκῦρᾶ, γέφυρᾶ, κέρκῦρᾶ, ὄλῦρᾶ, (κολλύρα alone has the ultima and penultima long, and consequently the acute on the penultima).

In Proper Names with the double *ρ*; viz. Κίρρᾶ, Μύρρᾶ, Πύρρᾶ.—(Respecting Τάναγρα and σκολόπενδρᾶ, *vid. infra*, 2. (ο). *Obs.*)

(1) In substantives in *σᾶ* and *σσᾶ*; viz. αἰσᾶ, κνῖσᾶ, Μῆσᾶ, Πῖσᾶ, Ἀρέθειςᾶ, Θῆσᾶ, Κρήσᾶ, ὄσᾶ, πῖσᾶ, βύσᾶ, likewise in the feminines of adjectives in *εις*; viz. δακρυνόειςᾶ, λαχνήειςᾶ, ψολόειςᾶ, and in all feminine participles ending in *σα*; viz. φέρειςᾶ, μειδιῶσᾶ, ἀνύσασᾶ, βληθεῖσᾶ.—(On the other hand, the feminines of adjectives in *σος* and *σσος* all end in *η*; viz. μέση, δισσῆ, λίσση and also words which have a *ρ* before the *σ* prefer the termination *η*; viz. ἔρση, ἐέρση, κύρση).

(m) In substantives in ζᾱ, ξᾱ, and ψᾱ, because in these a σ precedes α by power of the double consonant; viz. πέξᾱ, κόρυξᾱ, μύξᾱ, ἄμαξᾱ, δίψᾱ.

(n) In substantives in τᾱ and ττᾱ; viz. δίαιτᾱ, νῆττᾱ, ψῆττᾱ, and universally where the Attics change the Ionic termination σσα into ττα, as in θάλαττα.

Obs. The most ancient Epic writers, who are followed by the moderns, frequently lengthen the α, which according to the above Rules is short, by changing it into η. (*Vid. supra*, l. a. b. and d.) The Dorians on the contrary change the termination η into a long α.

2. Alpha is long,

(a) In a few substantives in αᾱ; viz. ἐλάᾱ, Ναυσικάᾱ, Αθηνάᾱ.

(b) In words of three or more syllables in αιᾱ, which are either lengthened forms of substantives in η; viz. ἀλκαῖᾱ, γαληναῖᾱ, Αθηναῖᾱ, from ἀλκή, γαλήνη, Αθήνη, or the feminine of adjectives in αιος; viz. γραιᾱ, δικαῖᾱ, δειλαῖᾱ. The feminine ἀντιπέραιᾱ in the Alexandrian Poets is an exception.

(c) In all substantives in εᾱ, which have commonly the acute on the penultima, and more rarely on the last syllable; viz. Ρεᾱ, πτελέᾱ, αἰγανέᾱ, γενεᾱ, θεᾱ likewise in the feminine of adjectives in εος, as χρυσέᾱ, λευγαλέᾱ, φοιταλέᾱ.

(d) In some words in ειᾱ; viz.

In a few radical words of two syllables; viz. θεῖᾱ, λειᾱ, χρειᾱ, μνειᾱ, Ρειᾱ.

In all substantives acuted on the last syllable; viz. ζειᾱ, παρειᾱ, φορβειᾱ.

In some lengthened forms of Ionic substantives from neuters in *os* ; viz. ἐγχείᾳ, ἐλεγχέᾳ, ὄνειδέᾳ, from ἔγχος, ἔλεγχος, ὄνειδος· yet the Ionic form in *ειη* is far more usual.

In abstract substantives derived from words in *ευω* ; viz. ἀγνείᾳ, ἀνδρείᾳ, βασιλειᾳ, λατρείᾳ, πορείᾳ.

Especially in the feminines of all adjectives in *ειος* ; viz. βοείᾳ, βροτείᾳ, Ἰόργειᾳ.—(The Author of the Tragedy Rhesus has alone ventured the feminine Ἐκτορεῖᾳ.)

(*e*) In all words in *ια* which have the acute on the penultima, or, what is less frequent, on the ultima ; as well in substantives ; viz. ταμίᾳ, σοφίᾳ, κονίᾳ, σποδιά, καλίᾳ, αἵμασιᾳ, as in feminine terminations of adjectives in *ιος* ; viz. ἀλίᾳ, πολίᾳ.—(Very recent Poets alone take the liberty of occasionally violating this rule.)

(*f*) In a few substantives in *οᾶ*, whether they have the acute on the ultima, or the penultima ; viz. πόᾶ, χροᾶ, ῥοᾶ, στοᾶ.

(*g*) In radical words of two syllables in *οιᾶ* ; viz. Τροίᾳ, πνοιᾶ, ῥοιᾶ, χροιᾶ· and in the feminine terminations of all adjectives in *οιος* ; viz. οῖᾳ, ποιᾶ, τοῖᾳ, ἀλλοῖᾳ.—(Very recent Poets alone occasionally use the last syllable of the feminines, οῖᾳ and ποιᾳ, short.)

(*h*) In substantives in *υᾶ* ; viz. γύᾳ, καρύᾳ, οἰσύᾳ, σικύᾳ· a class which is not numerous.

(*i*) In substantives in *υιᾶ*, only when the acute is on the ultima ; viz. μητρυιᾶ, ἀγνυιᾶ, ὀργυιᾶ. (In the two last

words the quantity and accentuation fluctuate between *ἀγυιά* and *ἄγυιᾶ*, *ὄργυιᾶ* and *ὄργυιᾶ̃*.)

(*k*) In a few substantives in *ωα*; viz. *ὠά*, *ἀλωά*.

(*l*) In Proper Names of women in *δᾶ* and *θᾶ*; viz. *Λήδᾶ*, *Γανυμήδᾶ*, *Ανδρομέδᾶ*, *Κισσαίθᾶ*, *Σιμαίθᾶ*, *Μάρθᾶ*.

(*m*) In a few Proper Names of women in *λᾶ*; viz. *Γέλᾶ*, *Φιλομήλᾶ*, and in the two substantives, *ἀλαλά* and *σκανδάλᾶ*.

(*n*) In a few Proper Names of women in *μᾶ*; viz. *Διοτίμᾶ*.

(*o*) In words in *ρα*,

When either *ε*, or a short *α* or *υ*, precedes *ρ*; viz. *ἡμέρᾶ*, *ἄρά*, *χαρά*, *κιθάρᾶ*, *θύρᾶ*, *λύρᾶ*, *πορφύρᾶ*, *φιλύρα*.—(Respecting *κολλύρα*, *vide supra*, I. a. l. *k*.)

When either *η* or *ω* precedes *ρ*; viz. *Ἡρᾶ*, *πήρᾶ*, *χώρᾶ*, *ὀπώρᾶ*.

When the diphthong *αι* precedes *ρ* in the single word *ἑταίρᾶ*, probably instead of *ἑταρά*, from *ἕταρος*. (*Vide supra*, I. a. l. *k*.)

When the diphthong *αν* precedes *ρ*; viz. *αῦρα*, *λαύρα*, *σαύρᾶ*.

When the diphthongs *ει*, *ευ*, or *ου*, precede *ρ* in dissyllables; viz. *δειρά*, *σειρά*, *νευρά*, *πλευρά*, *ἔρά*, *φρερά*.—In general the ultima is acuted.

When a second consonant precedes *ρ*; viz. *μίτρᾶ*, *πέτρᾶ*, *ὔδρᾶ*, *Ἄθρᾶ*, *Ἡλέκτρᾶ*, *Φαίδρᾶ*, especially in Proper Names of women compounded of *ἀνήρ*; viz. *Ἀντάνδρᾶ*, *Εὐάνδρᾶ*, *Κασσάνδρᾶ*.—(The ultima is short in *Τάνα-*

γρᾶ, and σκολόπενδρᾶ. Recent Poets use the same license in πάτρᾶ.

In feminine terminations of all adjectives in *ros*, whether they are acuted in the ultima, penultima, or antepenultima of the nominative masculine; viz. ἄκρᾶ, ἐτέρᾶ, φοβέρᾶ, φλαύρᾶ, μοχθηρά, πονηρά.

I. THE TERMINATION OF THE NOMINATIVE SINGULAR OF MASCULINES.

(1) Alpha is always long in the common termination *ās*; viz. Ὑλᾶs, Βορέᾶs, νεανίᾶs, Ἑρμειᾶs.—(Modern Poets take the liberty of occasionally shortening the syllable *as* in Proper Names.)

(2) The Epic termination *ǎ* is always short, and can only be lengthened by position; viz. ἱππότᾶ, Θυέστᾶ, ἀκάκητᾶ, εὐρύοπᾶ, μητίετᾶ, κvanoχαῖτᾶ, νεφεληγερέτᾶ; likewise in the vocative.

II. THE TERMINATION OF THE GENITIVE SINGULAR.

(1) The feminine termination of genitives in *ās* is always long.

(2) In the masculine, the termination *āo*, peculiar to the old Doric Poets, has *a* always long, whether the nominative ends in *ης* or in *as*; viz. Βορέαςο, Ἀτρείδᾶο, Ορέστᾶο. It obtains this quantity from the Doric genitive in *ā*, which is the contracted termination *ao*; viz. αἰχμητᾶ, Ἀτρείδᾶ, ὀριθοθήρᾶ.

III. THE TERMINATION OF THE DATIVE SINGULAR.

This termination, *ā̄*, is, as the Iota subscript denotes, always long.

IV. THE TERMINATION OF THE ACCUSATIVE.

(1) The quantity of the feminine termination in *av* depends on that of the nominative in *a*. If short in the nominative, it is also short in the accusative, and *vice versâ*.

(2) The masculine termination *āv* is always long.

V. THE TERMINATION OF THE VOCATIVE SINGULAR.

In feminines, the vocative in *a* depends entirely upon the quantity of the nominative. (Except *νύμφη*, which Homer uses short in the vocative, *νύμφᾶ* also in the Alexandrian Poets the vocative *κῆρᾶ*, Dor. *κῶρα*, for the Ionic *κέρη*, Atticè *κόρη*.)

VI. Alpha is always long in the terminations of the *nominative, accusative, and vocative dual*.

VII. *In the genitive plural*, the old Doric genitive in *āv* has the *ā* always long; viz. *ὀδυνάων*, *θεάων*, *μελισσάων*, *ἀδινάων*, *ἀσπιστάων*. This arises of course from the Doric form *âv*, contracted from *āv*. The length of this termination is however always determined by the circumflex; viz. *μοιρᾶν*, *Μοισᾶν*, *Ἀτρειδᾶν*.

VIII. The termination *ās* is always long *in the accusative plural*. The Doric Poets, according to some authorities, use it short; yet even with these it occurs much more frequently in the feminine, than in the masculine.

IOTA.

Iota occurs in two ways in the terminations of the second declension:—

1. In the Epic inflexion of the gen. and dat. singular, and in the plurals $\eta\phi\acute{\iota}$ and $\eta\phi\grave{\iota}\nu$.—

2. In the old datives plural in $\eta\sigma\acute{\iota}$ and $\eta\sigma\grave{\iota}\nu$, or $\alpha\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}$ and $\alpha\iota\sigma\grave{\iota}\nu$. It is short in all cases.

ALPHA.

Alpha occurs only in the terminations of the nom. acc. and voc. of neuter plurals in the third declension, and is always short. For in forms such as $\kappa\alpha\nu\hat{\alpha}$, $\delta\sigma\tau\hat{\alpha}$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda\hat{\alpha}$, the long termination is caused by the contraction $\acute{\epsilon}\grave{\alpha}$ into $\hat{\alpha}$; viz. $\kappa\alpha\nu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\alpha$.

Obs. Respecting the feminine termination in $\alpha\omega\nu$, *Vide supra*, VII.

IOTA.

Iota occurs in three ways in the termination of the third declension:—

1. In the Epic extension of the gen. and dat. dual, $\omicron\acute{\iota}\nu$.—

2. In the Epic inflection of the gen. and dat. sing. and plur. $\omicron\phi\acute{\iota}$ and $\omicron\phi\grave{\iota}\nu$.—

3. In datives plur. in $\omicron\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}$ and $\omicron\iota\sigma\grave{\iota}\nu$. It is in all cases short.

SEC. III.

RULES FOR THE QUANTITY OF THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS.

A.—IN THE TERMINATIONS OF SUBSTANTIVES.

ALPHA.

I. IN THE NOMINATIVE SINGULAR.

(1) The termination *a*, which belongs to neuters exclusively, is in the nom. acc. and vocative always short; viz. *σῶμᾶ*, *πρᾶγμᾶ*, *μίμημᾶ*.

Exception.—The Attic word *κᾶρα* has the ultima long.

(2) The termination *αν*.

In the masculine termination *ᾶν*, genitive *ᾶνος*, the *a* is constantly long; viz. *Πᾶν*, *παιάν*, *Τιτάν*, *Αἰνιάν* likewise in compounds; viz. *Ἑρμόπᾶν*, *εὐπαλᾶν*.

In the neuters of adjectives in *ᾶς*, and genitive *ᾶνος*, the termination *ᾶν*, in the nom. acc. and vocative, is short; viz. *μέλᾶν*, *τάλᾶν*.

Likewise the termination *ᾶν*, in participles in *ās*, genitive *αντος*, is always short; viz. *φιλήσᾶν*, *λαλήσᾶν*, *ιστάν*, *βάν*.

Obs. The *a* in the neuter *πάν*, genitive *παντός*, is long, as the circumflex shows; yet in the extended forms, viz. *ἅπαν*, *πάμπαν*, *τόπᾶν*, *πρόπᾶν*, *σύμπᾶν*, *ἐπίπᾶν*, *παράπᾶν*, it is generally used short: likewise in the compounds in which *πάν* precedes; viz. *πάνάξιος*, *πάνάριστος*. (*Πανάπαλος* in the *Odyssey* is lengthened merely by the *arsis*, and by the aid of the liquid which accompanies it.)

(3) The termination *αρ*.

In monosyllables in *αρ*, the *a* is always long; viz. *κάρ*, *ψάρ* and likewise in the oblique cases.

In words of two or more syllables of all genders the termination *αρ* is always short; viz. *ἄλκᾶρ*, *δάμᾶρ*, *ἔᾶρ*, *ἦμᾶρ*, *ἦπᾶρ*, *μάκᾶρ*, *νέκτᾶρ* and likewise in the oblique cases:—except that the Attics use the ultima of *στέᾶρ* and *φρέᾶρ* long.

(4) The termination *ας*.

In the masculine termination *ās*, genitive *αντος*, whether acuted on the ultima or penultima, *a* is long; viz. *Αἶās*, *Ἄτλās*, *γίγās*, *ἐλέφās*, *ἀνδρῖās*, *ἱμās* likewise in the masculine of participles in *ās*, *αντος*; viz. *τύψās*, *φιλήσās*, *παράστās* in the adjective *πᾶς*, gen. *παντος* likewise in the few circumflexed words in *ās*, gen. *αντος*; viz. *Γλισσᾶς*, and the word *λᾶς*, contracted from *λᾶας* moreover in the substantive *κράς*, gen. *κρᾶτος*, and in words formed from *κεράννυμι*; viz. *ἀλίκρās*, *μελίκρās*, *χαλκόκρās*, gen. *ᾶτος* lastly in the two adjectives *μέλās* and *τάλās*, gen. *ᾶνος*. (The Dorians alone use the ultima of *ταλᾶς* short.)

In words in *ās*, gen. *ᾶδος*, whether they are of the common or only the feminine gender, *a* is short; viz. Ἄρκας, ἑθάς, Ἑλλάς, λαμπάς, μυριάς, φυγάς, and also in the oblique cases.

In the termination of neuters in *ās*, gen. *ᾶτος* and *ᾶος*, *a* is always short; viz. δέπαᾶς, δέραᾶς, κέραᾶς, σέλᾶς, τέραᾶς, and generally in the oblique cases.

The termination *ās* in the two irregular masculines *λαᾶς* and *μέγαᾶς* is short.

II. IN THE DATIVE SINGULAR, *a* occurs in a few contractions only; viz. γήρᾶ, δέπαᾶ, for γήραϊ, δέπαϊ, and is long by nature in all these cases.

III. IN THE ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR, *a* is generally short in masculine and feminine terminations, and always in neuters; likewise in the two accusatives in *αν*, *λαᾶν* and *μέγαᾶν*, which retain the short termination of the nominative. (*Vide supra*, I. 4.)

Exceptions.

1. Alpha is long in the accusatives of words in *ευς*; viz. βασιλέᾶ, ἰππέᾶ, ἱερέᾶ, φονέᾶ, χοᾶ, in Attic Greek. The Ionians, on the contrary, usually shorten the ultima, and lengthen the penultima; viz. βασιλῆᾶ, Ἀχιλῆᾶ. But the short termination of *φονεᾶ* occurs in Euripides, and the Epic writers too sometimes use the *a* short, in case a short vowel precedes, though the coalition *ἐᾶ—ῆ* is more in use.

2. Likewise the *a* in the accus. is lengthened by contraction. In Proper Names in *ης* derived from *κλεος*;

viz. Ἑτεοκλέᾱ, Ἡρακλέα, Περικλέᾱ. Epic writers certainly prefer the termination *ηα*, yet they shorten *a* if a short vowel precedes.

Alpha is *long*,

In adjectives in *ης* derived from *δέος*, *κλέος*, *χρέος*, and similar words; viz. ἐνδεᾶ, ὑπερδεᾶ, ἀκλεᾶ, δυσκλεᾶ, εὐκλεᾶ, ἀχρεᾶ, εὐφυσᾶ:—yet in this case the Attics and modern Poets admit the short *a*, and alter the accent accordingly.

IV. IN THE VOCATIVE SINGULAR.

(1) The termination *a* in the vocative is always short.

(2) The termination *αν* in the vocative:—

αν is long in words which have *αν̄* in the nominative with the acute on the ultima, and in their compounds. (*Vide supra*, I. 2. .)

αν is short in masculines in *ας*, gen. *αντος*; viz. Αἰᾶν, γέγᾶν and in the two adjectives, μέλᾶν and τάλᾶν, and in their compounds. (*Vide supra*, I. 4. .)

V. IN THE NOMINAT. PLURAL, the ending *a* occurs in neuters only, and is short; viz. στήθεᾶ, στόματᾶ, ἄσπεᾶ, πώεᾶ likewise in the accus. and vocative: also in the abbreviated forms, δῆρᾶ, κέραᾶ, κρέᾶ, for δῆρατα, κέρατα, κρέατα, &c.

Exceptions.

1. In neuters in *εος*, as *δέος*, *κλέος*, *σπέος*, *χρέος*, *a* is long by contraction in the nom. accus. and voc.

plural; viz. δέα, κλέᾱ, &c. On the contrary it is frequently shortened in Epic poetry.

2. Likewise in neuters in *ās*, gen. *aos* or *atos*, like γέρās, δέπās, κέρās, κρέās, σέλās, *ā* is long by contraction; viz. γέρā, κέρā, κρέā. Here also the Epic writers shorten *a*, which even with the Attics is doubtful.

VI. IN THE ACCUS. PLURAL, the termination of masculines and feminines is generally short; likewise in the Ionic termination *ιάs*, which is formed from the resolution of *εις*; viz. πόλιās, Σάρδιās.

Exceptions.

1. The termination of the accusative plural *as*, from words in *eus*, is long; viz. *ιέρεas*, *ίππέās*· yet with the Attics only; for the Ionians lengthen the penultima, and shorten the ultima; viz. *ιερῆās*, *ίππηῆās*. They also sometimes use the termination short, after the short vowel. (*Vide supra*, III. 2. *a*.)

2. The termination of the accus. plural of personal pronouns, *ῆμάs*, *ύμάs*, *σφάs*, is long, as the circumflex denotes. Yet quantity, and consequently accent, are both altered, as *ῆμās*, *ύμās*, *σφās*· and independently of this, the Poets use the forms, *ῆμάs*, *ύμάs*, *σφάs*, with a short ultima.

IOTA.

I. IN THE NOMINATIVE SINGULAR.

(1) The termination *ι*, which belongs to neuters exclusively, is always short, in the nom. accus. and voc. of

the few existing examples; viz. μέλι, σίνηπι likewise in the neuter of adjectives; viz. ἴδρι, ἄχαρι and in the pronoun τὶ and τί, with its compounds, ἔτι, μήτι, &c.

Except that in names of letters which themselves end in ι, ξί, πί, φί, χί, ψί, and the abbreviated form κρι, the ι is long.

(2) The termination ἰν, gen. ἰνος, has ι long; viz. γλωχίν, δελφίν, Τελχίν. However the termination ις is more common.

(3) The termination ις.

(a) In the monosyllable substantives, κίς and λίς, and in the adjective λίς, ι is long. (Some old Grammarians write the substantive λίς with a circumflex, λῖς.)

(b) In radical words in ἰς, gen. ἰνος, which have the acute on the ultima, ι is long; viz. ἴς, θίς, ρίς, ἀκτίς, γλωχίς, δελφίς, ὠδίς and likewise in the oblique cases: likewise in all adjectives which are compounded of such substantives, and have the acute on the penultima; viz. εὐρίς, χρυσάκτις, ἀριστώδις.

Except the pronoun τίς τίνος, and τὶς τινός, whose ι is always short.

(c) In dissyllables in ἰς, gen. ἰδος, which have the acute on the ultima, and the first syllable long either by nature or position, ι is commonly long in all cases; viz. ἀψίς, βαλβίς, κνημίς, κρηπίς, σφραγίς, ψηφίς likewise in trisyllables which have the acute on the ultima; viz. βατραχίς, βλεφαρίς, κανονίς, κεραμίς, πλοκαμίς, ῥαφανίς and in all adjectives compounded of such substantives. Yet we find a considerable variation in the quantity

of such words, which must be learnt from each individual instance.

(d) In radical words in *īs*, gen. *īthos*, which have the acute on the penultima, *ι* is long in all the cases; viz. *ἄγλις*, *δέλλις*, *μέρμις*, *ὄρνις*. (However *ι* is occasionally short with the Attics, and more recent Epic writers.)

(e) In all words of three or more syllables in *īs*, which have *εως* in the Attic genitive, Ion. *ιος*, *ι* is short; viz. *μάντις*, *πόλις*, *πόσις*, *Νέμεσις*, *ἰδρις*.

(f) In most radicals in *īs*, gen. *ιδος* (unless they belong to 3. c.), and *ιτος*, even where the accent falls, *ι* is short in all the cases; viz. *Πάρις*, *ἔρις*, *χάρις*. The same is observable universally in feminines in *ις*, gen. *ιδος*, which are derived from a word of the first Declension, or a masculine, and are acuted on the ultima; viz. *ἀκρίς*, *βολίς*, *τυραννίς*, *στρατηγίς*, *Ἑλληνίς* also in Proper Names of women accented in the same manner, in Patronymics, and in feminine adjectives derived from other forms; viz. *Λαΐς*, *Φυλλίς*, *Ἀτλαντίς*, *Πελοπίς*, *Τανταλίς*, *Φοιβηΐς*, *Ἡελιώτις*, and in adjectives of two or one termination in *ις*, gen. *ιδος* or *ιτος*; viz. *ἀναλκίς*, *εὐχαρίς*, *δίκλις*.

II. IN THE DATIVE SINGULAR,

Iota is always short; viz. *ἀνδρί*, *γυναικί*, *παιδί*, *αἰῶνι*, *δαίμονι*.

Except the few cases where a double *ι* in the dative has been contracted into a single long one; viz. *κνήστι*, *μήτι*, *μάστι*, *Θέτι*, &c. Very recent Poets take the liberty of shortening even this *ι*. In the Doric

datives singular of pronouns of the first and second person, ἐμίν, τίν, and τείν, ι is always long, notwithstanding some authorities shorten the ι in τείν. The unusual Doric dative in pronouns of the third person, ἴν (not ἴν), is used short by Pindar. (*Compare inf. VII. Obs.*)

III. IN THE ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR,

The termination ἴν is always short; viz. κόνἴν, μάστἴν, πόλἴν, φύσἴν likewise in the poetic forms of the pronouns of the third person, μῖν and νῖν.

In the two monosyllable accusatives, λῖν and κῖν, ι is long. Respecting the neuter accusative in ι, *vide supra*, I. 1.

IV. IN THE VOCATIVE SINGULAR,

Iota is generally short; viz. μάντῖ, νεᾶνῖ, φάτῖ, Ἄδωνῖ, Δάφνῖ, Δύσπαρῖ, Κύπρῖ, Νεμέσῖ.

V. In the Epic extended form of *the genitive and dative dual* in οἴν, instead of οιν, as ποδοῖν, ι is always short; likewise in the second declension.

Obs. Likewise ι is always short in the duals of personal pronouns, νῶῖ and σφῶῖ, νῶῖν and σφῶῖν, as the circumflex denotes.

VI. IN THE NOMINAT. PLURAL, ι occurs only in the termination ἰς, contracted from ιες, in which it is long by nature; viz. ὄρνῖς, ὄφῖς, πόλῖς. The same holds good with regard to the accusative in ἰς, contracted from ιας.

VII. IN THE DAT. PLUR. *ι* is always short; viz. ἀνδράσι, γυναιξί, ταισί, αἰῶσι, δαίμοσι and likewise with the appended *ν*, ἀνδράσιν, &c.

Obs. In the dative plur. of the pronouns of the first and second person, ἡμῖν and ὑμῖν, *ι* was originally long. But wherever these datives are enclitic, the forms ἡμῖν and ὑμῖν occur in Epic and Attic Poets with the final syllable short. Likewise in the Doric forms, ἡμίν and ὑμίν, and the Æolic, ἄμμῖν and ἄμμῖ, ὕμμῖν and ὕμμῖ, *ι* is always short. Also the pronouns of the third person, σφισί, σφισίν, σφίν.

VIII. Respecting the contracted termination *ῖς* in the accusative plural, vid. supra, VI.

UPSILON.

I. IN THE NOMINATIVE SINGULAR.

1. The termination *υ*, which belongs to neuters exclusively, is constantly short in the nom. accus. and voc.; viz. ἄστῦ, γόνῦ, πῶῦ. The same holds good in adjectives in *υς*; viz. βαθύ, ἡδύ, θεῆλῦ, ἡμισῦ, and in the pronoun σύ, Dor. τύ.

Exception.—Upsilon is long in the indeclinable word γρῦ, which however may be an adverb, and in names of letters ending in *υ*, μῦ, νῦ, ῦ.

2. The termination *υν*.

(a) According to most of the old Grammarians, *υ* is long in the termination *ῦν*, gen. ῦνος; viz. Γόρτυν, μόσσυν, πόλτυν, Φόρκυν. According to Herodian however it is short in the nominative, and long only in the oblique cases.

(b) In the neuter of participles from verbs in *υμι*,

the termination $\ddot{υ}ν$, gen. $υντος$, $υ$ is short; viz. $δεικνύν$, $ζευγνύν$.

3. The termination $\ddot{υ}ρ$ appears to have been used generally short, but occurs only in a few instances, such as $μάρτυρ$ and $ψίθϋρ$.

Exception.— $\Pi\ddot{υ}ρ$, as the circumflex denotes, has $υ$ long in the nom. acc. and vocative; it appears also to have been used long in $Κέρκυρ$.

4. The termination $υς$.

(a) Upsilon in such monosyllables as $δρῦς$, $μῦς$, $σῦς$, is long, as the circumflex denotes; also in diminutives in $\hat{υ}ς$; viz. $ἀπφῦς$ and $\Deltaιονῦς$, the same naturally is true. The long $υ$ is however changed into a short one, in such oblique cases as exceed by a syllable the nominative; viz. $δρῦός$, $μῦες$ but $δρῦν$, $μῦν$. (Yet Hesiod uses $δρῦός$ at the beginning of a verse, and a few similar exceptions occur in later writers.)

(b) In radicals of two or more syllables in $υς$, gen. $\ddot{υ}ος$, which have the acute on the ultima, $υ$ is long in the nominative, and in the accusative $\ddot{υ}ν$; viz. $ἀχλύς$, $ἰθύς$, $ἰχθύς$, $κλιτύς$, $λιγνύς$, $νηδύς$, $ὀφρύς$, $ἔδητύς$, $Ἐριννύς$. Poetical usage however sometimes shortens the long final syllable, and causes an exception. The same which holds good in the case of these radical words is not unconditionally observed in adjectives compounded with them, in which the short termination is much more frequent.

(c) In the masculine of participles of verbs in $υμι$, the termination $υς$, gen. $υντος$, is long; viz. $δεικνύς$, $ὀλλύς$, $καταδύς$.

(d) In substantives in *ŭs*, gen. *vos*, whose ultima is not accented, *υ* is short in all cases; viz. γένϋs, γῆρϋs; στάχϋs, πέλεκϋs.

(e) In all substantives in *ŭs*, which have *os* impure (a consonant before the syllable *os*) in the genitive, *υ* is short in all the cases; viz. μάρτυs, -υροs, πηλαμύs, -ύδοs, χλαμύs, -ύδοs, κόρϋs, -υθοs.

Except the two words δαγύs, -ῦδοs, and κώμυs, -ῦθοs, which have *υ* long in all the cases.

(f) In the masculine termination of adjectives in *ŭs*, *εια*, *υ*, *υ* is always short; viz. βαθύs, ἡδύs, θῆλϋs.

II. IN THE DATIVE SINGULAR, *υ* NEVER OCCURS,

III. IN THE ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR,

1. The termination *ŭν* is long,

(a) In monosyllables, δρŭν, μŭν, σŭν, as the circumflex denotes. (*Compare supra*, I. 4. a.)

(b) In radicals in *ŭs* of two or more syllables, which make the genitive in *vos*, and have the acute on the ultima. (*Vide supra*, I. 4. b.) Poetical usage causes an exception in a few cases; viz. ἰχθŭν in Pindar, and in the words ἀχλŭν and νηδŭν.

2. The termination *ŭν* is short,

(a) In all substantives in *ŭs*, the last syllable of which is not accented; viz. κόρϋν, πῆχϋν, στάχϋν, πέλεκϋν. (*Compare supra*, I. 4. d.)

(b) In the masculine of all adjectives in *υs*; viz. βαδŭν, ἡδŭν, θῆλŭν, ἡμισŭν, εὔσταχŭν, λευκοφρŭν. (*Compare supra*, I. 4. f.)

The accusative generally follows the quantity of the nominative. (Respecting the neut. accus. in ν , vid. supra, I. 1.)

- IV. *In the vocative sing. the termination ν , which is of comparatively rare occurrence, appears to follow closely the quantity of the nominative; hence $\dot{\iota}\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}$, with a long ultima; but $\beta\acute{o}\tau\rho\ddot{\upsilon}$, $\pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\beta\ddot{\upsilon}$, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\alpha}\chi\ddot{\upsilon}$, $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\chi\ddot{\upsilon}$, short.*
- V. *In the nominative plural, ν occurs only in the termination $\bar{\upsilon}s$, contracted from $\upsilon\epsilon s$, in which it is long by nature; viz. $\kappa\lambda\iota\tau\bar{\upsilon}s$, $\acute{o}\phi\rho\bar{\upsilon}s$, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\bar{\upsilon}s$. The same holds good respecting the termination of the acc. $\bar{\upsilon}s$, contracted from $\upsilon\alpha s$.*
- VI. *Respecting the contracted termination of the accusative, vide V.*
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SEC. IV.

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE QUANTITY OF THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS.

A.—IN THE TERMINATIONS OF THE DECLENSIONS.

In the oblique Cases of Imparisyllabics, which are formed from the Genitive Singular, retaining in the other Cases the same Quantity.

ALPHA.

- I. In the gen. *αβος*, from the nominative *αψ*, *a* is usually short; viz. *φάψ φαβος*, *Ἀραψ -ἄβος*, &c.
- II. In the gen. *αγος*, from the nominative *αξ*,
 1. Alpha is long in masculine monosyllables; viz. *ράξ ρᾶγός*.
 2. Alpha is short,
 - (a) In feminine monosyllables; viz. *στάξ* (the nom. out of use,) *στᾶγός*.
 - (b) In words of two or more syllables; viz. *ἄρπαξ ἄρπᾶγος*, *λάλαξ*, *λάταξ*, *τέτραξ*.
- III. In the gen. *αδος*, from the nom. *ᾶς*, of the feminine gender, (Sec. III. *Alpha*, I. 4.) *a* is always short; viz. *Ἑλλάς*, *φυγάς -άδος*.

IV. In the gen. *ακος*, from the nom. *αξ*,

1. Alpha is long,

(a) In masculine monosyllables; viz. βλάξ βλᾱ-
κός, πταξ. (Æschylus has the accusative πτακα with a
short *a*, but it is legitimate, inasmuch as he uses πταξ
feminine.)

(b) In many masculine dissyllables, particularly
when the radical syllable is likewise long either by nature
or position; viz. βώμαξ, θώραξ, κνώδαξ, κόνδαξ, κόρδαξ,
κρώμαξ, λάβραξ, νόσσαξ, οἶαξ, πήλαξ, πλούταξ, πόρπαξ,
στόμφαξ, σύρφαξ, Φαίαξ, φόρταξ· in adjectives com-
pounded with these substantives; viz. λινοθώραξ· in the
contracted ἱραξ, and the Doric μύρμαξ and ὄρπαξ. But
occasionally also with a short radical syllable; viz. βά-
βαξ, νέαξ, ρύαξ, στόαξ, φέναξ, φλύαξ, gen. *ᾱκος*· κάναξ,
or κάβαξ, may be reckoned doubtful; but the long quan-
tity seems to predominate.

Κλωμαξ, κλωναξ, λείμαξ, μείραξ, σαῦσαξ or σαῦταξ,
gen. *ᾱκος*, are exceptions, in which words *a* is short, and
the radical syllable thence circumflexed.

(c) In a few trisyllables and polysyllables; viz.
ἰέραξ, νεόσσαξ, ὀρθίαξ, Ἐπιδαύραξ, gen. *ᾱκος*.

2. Alpha is short,

(a) In feminine monosyllables; viz. δράξ δρᾱκός,
κλάξ, πλάξ, σπάξ.

(b) In derivatives and diminutives of two syllables
and of the feminine gender, whose radical syllable is long
by nature; viz. αῦλαξ, βώλαξ, θρίδαξ, θρίναξ, κλίμαξ,
μίλαξ, πίδαξ, σμίλαξ, and in adjectives compounded with

such substantives; viz. ἐριβῶλαξ, κλασιβῶλαξ, πολυπίδαξ, gen. ἄκος.

(c) In dissyllable derivatives and diminutives of both genders and two syllables, whose radical syllable is short, or only long by position; viz. ἄβαξ, ἄνθραξ, δίφραξ, δόναξ, κάμαξ, κόλαξ, κόραξ, λάρναξ, λίθαξ, μάσταξ, μύλαξ, μύσταξ, ὄμφαξ, πίναξ, πύνδαξ, σκύλαξ, σπάλαξ, together with the trisyllable ἀσπάλαξ, ὕσσαξ, φύλαξ, χάραξ, and in adjectives compounded with these substantives.

Obs. The attempt to lay down simple, and at the same time decisive, rules for the termination ακος, has not yet succeeded. It would therefore be best for the present to fix in our memory the quantity of each individual example.

V. In the genitive ανος,

1. From masculines in ᾶν, (Sec. III. *Alpha*, I. 4.) *a* is long; viz. Πάν, παιάν, τιτάν, gen. ἄνος.

2. In the trisyllable cases of μέλᾶς and τάλᾶς, *a* is short; viz. μέλᾶνος, &c. (*Vide* Sec. III. *Alpha*, I. 4.)

VI. In the gen. αος, from neuters in ᾶς, (Sec. III. *Alpha*, I. 2.) *a* is always short; viz. κέρας, σέλας, gen. ἄος.

A very modern Poet has ventured κέρᾶα. (*Compare infra*, IX. *Obs.* 1.)

VII. In the genitive απος, from words in αψ, *a* is generally short; viz. θέραψ, λαίλαψ, πλιυθοβάψ, gen. ἄπος.

Except δράψ δρᾶπος, and the Tarentine word λάψ, which have *a* long.

VIII. In the genitive *αρος*, from words in *αρ*, (Sec. III. *Alpha*, I. 3.)

1. Alpha is long in monosyllables; viz. *Ψάρ*, *Κάρ* *Κάρος*. (In modern Poets *α* is short in the polysyllable cases of *Κάρ*, likewise in *Κάειρα* in the Iliad.—Respecting the disputed phrase, *ἐν κᾶρὸς αἴσῃ*, vide Schneider's *Lex. voc. Κάρ*.)

2. Alpha is short in words of two or more syllables; viz. *ἔαρ*, *μάκαρ*, *νέκταρ*, gen. *ἄρος*.

Obs. Respecting *στέαρ* and *φρέαρ*, *Vide infra*, IX. *Obs.* 3; and Sec. III. *Alpha*, I. 3. *Obs.*

IX. The genitive *ατος*, from neuters in *ᾶ* and *ᾷς*, (Sec. III. *Alpha*, I. 1. and 4.) has *α* always short; viz. *δῶμα*, *ὄμμα*, *πρᾶγμα*, *στόμα*, gen. *ἄτος*. Irregular forms, such as *ὀνειράτα*, and the like, together with the trisyllable cases of *στέαρ -ᾶτος*, *φρεῖαρ* and *φρέαρ -ᾶτος*, follow this rule.

Obs. 1. In Anacreon and Euripides, in the forms *κέρᾶτα*, *κερᾶτε*, and the compound *ἰψικέρᾶτα*, *α* is long. Hence the Epic extended form *κερᾶατα*, in Aratus and others, and *τερᾶατα* in Q. Smyrn. likewise the gen. *κρατός*, extended *κρᾶατος*, dat. *κρᾶατι*, from the obsolete word *κράς*, in Homer.

Obs. 2. Alpha is long in words compounded of *κεράννυμι*; viz. *μελίκρᾶς -ᾶτος*. (*Vide* Sec. III. *Alpha*, I. 4.)

Obs. 3. With the Attics, the *α* of the irregular form *φρεᾶτος*, from *φρέαρ*, is usually long.

X. In the dat. plur. *ᾶσι*, *α* is short.

Except.—Alpha is long in the dative plural of all words in *ᾶν ᾶνος*, *ᾶν αντος*, *ᾶς αντος*, and *ᾶς ᾶτος*; viz. *παιᾶσι*, *φιλήσᾶσι*, *ἰμᾶσι*, *μελίκρᾶσι*.

IOTA.

I. In the gen. *ιβος*, from words in *ιψ*, *ι* is generally short; viz. *λιψ* *λιβός*, *χέρνιψ*, *εὔτριψ*, *οἰκότριψ*, *παιδότριψ*, gen. *ιβος*, &c.

II. In the gen. *ιγος*, from words in *ιξ*,

1. Iota is long in dissyllables, whose radical syllable is likewise long, either by nature or position; viz. *μάστιξ* *μάστιγος*, *πέμφιξ*, *τέττιξ*.

2. Iota is short in monosyllables, in which two consonants precede the vowel; viz. *πνίξ* *πνίγος*, and in the compounds formed with monosyllable roots: viz. *σύμμιξ* *-ίγος*.

III. In the genitive *ιδος*, from words in *ις*,

1. Iota is long in words which have a long *ι* in the nominative also. (*Vide* Sec. III. *Iota*, I. 3. c.)

2. Iota is short in the numerous class of words which have a short *ι* in the nominative. (*Vide* Sec. III. *Iota*, I. 3. f.)

IV. In the gen. *ιθος*, from the nom. in *ις*, *ι* is always long. (*Vide* Sec. III. *Iota*, I. 3. d.)

V. In the gen. *ικος*, from the nominative in *ιξ*,

1. Iota is long,

(a) In monosyllables, in which a consonant, or even no consonant, precedes the vowel; viz. *ἴξ*, *φίξ*. *φρίξ* *φρίκος* is an exception.

(b) For the most part in dissyllables, whose radical

syllable is long by nature or position; viz. αἶξ, βέμβιξ, πέρδιξ, σκάνδιξ, σπάδιξ, φοίνιξ, gen. ἴκος and in adjectives compounded of these substantives; viz. πολυαἶξ, τριχαἶξ, gen. ἴκος.

Exception.—Χοῖνιξ has ι always short; Θρηῖξ is used short in Homer, and common in later writers.

2. Iota is short in words in which a λ precedes the vowel; viz. ἡλιξ, Κίλιξ, κύλιξ, στάλιξ, gen. ἴκος.

Ἄλλιξ -ἴκος, in Euphorion, appears to be an exception; it belongs also to 1. *b. supra.*

VI. In the gen. ινος, from words in ἴν and ἴς, ι is always long. (*Vide* Sec. III. *Iota*, I. 2. and 3. *b.*)

Exception.—The dative σταμίνεσσιν is used in the Odyssey, for the sake of the verse, with a short ι.

VII. In the gen. ιος, from words in ἴς, ι is always short; viz. ἔχις, ἴδρις, μῆτις, gen. ἴος.

Obs. The old Grammarians maintain that ι is long in the dissyllable cases of the words κίς and λίς, which are long also in the nominative; but all the extant passages in the Poets decide for the short ι. (*Compare infra, Upsilon*, VI.)

VIII. In the gen. ιπος, from words in ιψ,

1. Iota is long in monosyllables; viz. ἵψ, θρίψ, κνίψ, ρίψ, gen. ἰπός.

2. Iota is short in polysyllables; viz. ἡλιψ -ἵπος.

IX. In the gen. ιτος, from words in ἴ, ι is always short; viz. μέλι μέλιτος.

X. In the gen. ιφος, from the nom. ιψ, ι is always short;

viz. $\nu\lambda\psi$, (not used in the nom.) gen. $\nu\acute{\iota}\phi\acute{o}s$, $\kappa\alpha\tau\eta\lambda\acute{\iota}\psi$ - $\acute{\iota}\phi\acute{o}s$.

XI. In the gen. $\iota\chi\acute{o}s$, from words in $\iota\xi$,

1. Iota is long,

(a) In monosyllables, in which a consonant precedes the vowel; viz. $\psi\acute{\iota}\xi$ $\psi\acute{\iota}\chi\acute{o}s$. (Ψ is not equivalent to two consonants in this instance.)

(b) In dissyllables, whose radical syllable is long either by nature or position; viz. $\delta\acute{\rho}\nu\iota\xi$ - $\acute{\iota}\chi\acute{o}s$.

2. Iota is short in monosyllables, in which two consonants precede the vowel, and likewise in adjectives compounded of these substantives; viz. $\theta\rho\acute{\iota}\xi$ $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\chi\acute{o}s$, and $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\iota}\theta\rho\iota\xi$ $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\iota\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\chi\acute{o}s$, $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\xi$, (not used in the nom.) gen. $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\chi\acute{o}s$.

UPSILON.

I. In the gen. $\upsilon\gamma\acute{o}s$, from the nom. $\upsilon\xi$, υ is generally short; viz. $\Sigma\tau\acute{\upsilon}\xi$ $\Sigma\tau\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\acute{o}s$, $\Phi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\xi$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\upsilon\xi$, $\delta\acute{\rho}\tau\upsilon\xi$, $\pi\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\rho\upsilon\xi$; likewise in adjectives compounded with $\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\upsilon\mu\iota$; viz. $\acute{\alpha}\zeta\upsilon\xi$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\upsilon\xi$, gen. $\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\acute{o}s$, &c.

Exception.— $\text{K}\acute{o}\kappa\kappa\upsilon\xi$ has $\kappa\omicron\kappa\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\acute{o}s$ in the genitive. According to the old Grammarians υ was short in this word.

II. In the gen. $\upsilon\delta\acute{o}s$, from the nom. $\acute{\upsilon}s$, υ is generally short; viz. $\pi\eta\lambda\alpha\mu\acute{\upsilon}s$, $\chi\lambda\alpha\mu\acute{\upsilon}s$, gen. $\upsilon\delta\acute{o}s$.

Exception.— $\Delta\alpha\gamma\acute{\upsilon}s$ $\delta\alpha\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\delta\acute{o}s$ has υ long in all the cases.

III. In the gen. $\upsilon\theta\acute{o}s$, from the nom. υs , υ is generally short; viz. $\kappa\acute{o}\rho\upsilon s$ $\kappa\acute{o}\rho\acute{\upsilon}\theta\acute{o}s$.

Exception.—Κώμυς κωμῦθος has *υ* long in all the cases.

IV. In the gen. *υκος*, from the nom. *υξ*,

1. Upsilon is long in dissyllables, whose first syllable is long by nature; viz. *δοιδυξ*, *κήρυξ*, *κήυξ*, gen. *ῦκος*.

Exception.—In *βέμβυξ*, *υ* is long, and in *σάνδυξ* and *βέβρυξ*, it is common.

2. Upsilon is short,

(a) In monosyllables; viz. *πνύξ* *πνῦκος* (yet *πυκνός* is the more usual form.)

(b) In dissyllables whose radical syllable is either short, or long only by position; viz. *ἄμπυξ*, *Ἐρυξ*, *κάλυξ*, gen. *ῦκος*.

V. In the gen. *υνος*, from the nom. *ῦν*, *υ* is always long; viz. *μόςσυν*, *Φόρκυν*, gen. *ῦνος*.

On the contrary, in *κῦνός*, the gen. of *κύων*, *υ* is short.

VI. In the gen. *υος*, from the nom. *ῦ* and *υς*, *υ* is always short, both in monosyllables, as *δρῦς*, *μῦς*, *σῦς*, and in polysyllables, as *νᾶπυ*, *ἀχλύς*, *ἰχθύς*, *γένυς*, *γῆρυς*, gen. *υος*, &c. whether *υ* is long or short in the nom. (*Compare* Sec. III. *Upsilon*, 4. a. b. d.)

VII. In the gen. *υπος*, from the nom. *υψ*, *υ* is long; viz. *γρύψ* *γρῦπος*, *γύψ* *γῦπος*.

VIII. In the gen. *υρος*, from the nom. *υρ*, *υ* is generally short; viz. *πῦρ* *πῦρός*, *μάρτυρ*, *ψίθυρ*, whether *υ* is long or short in the nominative.

Exception.—The *υ* of *Κέρκυρ -ῦρος* appears to have been used long.

IX. In the gen. *υχος*, from the nom. *υξ*, *υ* is always short; viz. *πτύξ, ὄνυξ, στόνυξ*, gen. *ῦχος*.



B.—IN THE INFLECTED SYLLABLES OF ADJECTIVES
AND PRONOUNS.



ALPHA.

- I. Alpha is, without exception, short in the termination of the superlative; viz. *πιστότατος, σοφώτατος, λαλίστατος*, &c.
- II. Alpha is always long in the radical syllable of the feminines, *πάσα* and *ἄπασα*: the same holds good in the feminine termination of all participles in *αs*; viz. *φωνήσασα, γελάσασα, βᾶσα, στᾶσα*.



IOTA.

I. In the termination of the comparative *ιων*, neut. *ιον*, gen. *ιονος*,

1. Iota is commonly short in Homer, and in the old Epic writers; viz. *γλυκίων, κακίων, αἴσχιον, ἄλγιον, κέρδιον, ῥίγιον*. But it is worthy of remark that these Poets use the neuters in *ιον* more commonly.

2. Iota is common in the later Epic, Elegiac, and Epigrammatic writers.

3. Iota is usually long in Attic Greek; viz. *κακῶν*,

καλλῖων, ἥδιον. We must look upon this as the legitimate and most usual quantity.

Single exceptions occur, such as ἥδιον in Euripides, with the short *ι* of the Epics.

II. Iota is short in the adjectives formed from the duals; viz. νώτερος, σφώτερος.

UPSILON.

I. In the terminations of comparatives and superlatives in ὕτερος, ὕτατος, *υ* is always short; viz. βραχύτερος, γλυκύτερος, πρεσβύτερος, ταχύτατος, &c.



C.—IN THE NUMERALS.

ALPHA.

- I. In the terminations of the indeclinable cardinal numbers *α* is short; viz. ἑπτᾶ, ἐννέα, δέκα, δώδεκα, πεντήκοντᾶ, &c.
- II. In the antepenultima of τριᾶκοντα, and in that of the ordinal τριᾶκοστός, *α* is long; in τεσσαράκοντα it is short. The remaining numerals have *η* instead of *α*.
- III. The *α* in διᾶκόσιοι and τριᾶκοσιοι is long; in τετρακόσιοι and πεντᾶκόσιοι, short. In this instance too the ordinal numbers follow the quantity of the cardinals.

IV. In the termination ἄτος, of the ordinal numbers ἔννατος, δέκατος, and in that of the adjectives of multiplication διπλάσιος, τριπλάσιος, and in the Doric terminations ἄτιοι and ἄτι, as εἴκατι, διακάτιοι, *a* is always short.

IOTA.

In the termination of numeral adverbs in *is* and *κis*, abbreviated *κι*, *ι* is always short; viz. δίς, τρίς, τετράκις, τετράκι, ἑξάκι, &c.

Exception.—Hesiod uses *τρίς* long in the arsis of the line.



D.—IN INDECLINABLE WORDS OR PARTICLES.

ALPHA.

I. In the termination of adverbs *a* is mostly short; viz. in ῥά, αἴψᾱ, ἀλλᾱ, ἄμᾱ, ἄρᾱ, λίγᾱ, μάλᾱ, ῥέᾱ, τάχᾱ, μάλιστᾱ, καναχηδᾱ, &c. Likewise in the correlative particles ἐνθᾱ, ἠνίκᾱ, πηνίκᾱ, &c. and in the prepositions ἀνᾱ, διά, κατά, μετά, παρά, ἕνεκᾱ.

Exceptions.

1. Alpha is long in the termination of those adverbs which are more properly to be regarded as the datives feminine of adjectives; viz. ἰδίᾱ, δημοσίᾱ, &c.

2. Alpha is always long in the termination of adverbs,

whose original ending was in η ; viz. $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi\bar{\alpha}$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\bar{\alpha}$, $\omicron\upsilon\delta\alpha\mu\bar{\alpha}$, $\mu\eta\delta\alpha\mu\bar{\alpha}$.

Obs. $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi\check{\alpha}$, $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\theta\rho\check{\alpha}$, $\omicron\upsilon\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}$, and $\mu\eta\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}$, are found as neuter plurals with a short termination.

3. Alpha is long in the Doric forms of the adverbs $\acute{\alpha}\mu\bar{\alpha}$, $\kappa\rho\upsilon\phi\bar{\alpha}$, $\pi\alpha\nu\tau\bar{\alpha}$ likewise in the Doric $\kappa\bar{\alpha}$, instead of $\kappa\epsilon$ and in the compounds $\acute{\alpha}\iota\kappa\bar{\alpha}$ and $\acute{\omicron}\kappa\bar{\alpha}$.

Obs. On the contrary, α remains short in $\pi\acute{\omicron}\kappa\check{\alpha}$, $\acute{\omicron}\pi\pi\acute{\omicron}\kappa\check{\alpha}$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\kappa\check{\alpha}$, instead of $\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon$, $\acute{\omicron}\pi\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\tau\epsilon$, and in $\gamma\check{\alpha}$ instead of $\gamma\epsilon$.

II. $\alpha\nu$, in the termination of particles,

1. Is long in the adverbs $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\bar{\alpha}\nu$, $\lambda\lambda\bar{\alpha}\nu$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\bar{\alpha}\nu$, in the Doric $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$, and in all words which are to be regarded as the original feminine accusatives ; viz. $\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\bar{\alpha}\nu$.

A single instance of $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\check{\alpha}\nu$ with a short termination occurs in a modern Poet.

2. Alpha is short in the particle $\acute{\alpha}\nu$, likewise in the compounds $\acute{\omicron}\tau\check{\alpha}\nu$, $\acute{\omicron}\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\check{\alpha}\nu$, &c. and in $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\nu$, and the adverb $\pi\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\check{\alpha}\nu$.

Modern writers have used the termination of $\acute{\omicron}\tau\alpha\nu$ long.

3. Alpha is common in $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ contracted from $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\nu$, yet it is far more usually long ; indeed some critics have entirely rejected the short termination.

III. Alpha is always short in particles ending in $\alpha\rho$; viz. $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$, $\acute{\alpha}\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho$, $\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho$, $\acute{\alpha}\phi\check{\alpha}\rho$, $\epsilon\iota\theta\check{\alpha}\rho$, $\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\eta\check{\mu}\check{\alpha}\rho$, $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\check{\mu}\check{\alpha}\rho$, $\pi\alpha\nu\tau\eta\check{\mu}\check{\alpha}\rho$.

IV. Alpha is short in adverbs ending in $\alpha\varsigma$; viz. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\kappa\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\alpha\kappa\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\check{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\check{\alpha}\varsigma$. $\Pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$ alone has the α long.

V. Numeral adverbs of multiplication in *ακις*, abbreviated *ακι*, have *a* always short; viz. *τετράκις*, *χιλιάκις*, *πολλάκις*, *ποσάκις*. The same holds good in the terminations of adverbs of place in *ἄχου* and *ἄχη*; viz. *παντᾶχοῦ*, *πολλᾶχοῦ*, *ἀλλᾶχη* and of the negative adverbs *ἐδάμῶς*, *ἐδάμῆ*, *ἐδάμῶθεν*, *οὐδάμῆ*, *μηδάμῶς*, &c.

ΙΟΤΑ.

I. 1. The Attic demonstrative *ι*, affixed to pronouns, as *οὔτοσί*, *αυτηί*, *ταυτί*, *ὄδι*, *ἐκεινοσί*, &c. and to the adverb *οὔτωσί*, to *νυνί* and *δευρί*, is always long.

2. Iota is always short,

(a) In the dissyllable forms *ἔτι*, *ἰφί*, *ναίχι*, *οὐχί*, *ἦψι*.

(b) In the abbreviated forms *ἄχρῖ*, *μέχρῖ*, *χῶρῖ*, *νόσφῖ*, *πάλῖ*, *τετράκῖ*, *πολλάκῖ*, *ποσάκῖ*, &c. instead of *ιν* and *ισ*. (*Vide infra*, III. *et supra*, C. *Iota*.)

(c) In adverbs of place in *θῖ*; viz. *κεῖθῖ*, *αὐτόθῖ*, *οἴκοθῖ*, *Κορινθόθῖ*, &c.

(d) In adverbs derived from verbs in *ζω*, which are accented on the ultima; viz. *Αἰολιστί*, *Ἴαστί*, *Δωριστί*, *μελεῖστί*, *ὀνομαστί*, &c.

(e) In adverbs in *στί*, formed by the extension of adverbs in *ως*; viz. *ἱερωστί*, *μεγαλωστί*, *νεωστί*.

According to the old Grammarians, *ι* was doubtful in these last.

(f) In the prepositions *ἀμφί*, *ἀντί*, *ἐπί*, *περί*, and in the extended forms *ἐνί* and *πρότί*.

3. Iota is common in adverbs in *τι, κτι, and στι*, derived from adjectives; viz. *ἀκακητί, ἀκλαυτί, ἀμογητί, ἀναπί, ἐγερτί, ἀστακτί, ἀστενακτί, ἀνωϊστί* yet in some passages the final syllable is changed into *ει*, if it is long.

II. The termination *ιν*.

1. The Attic demonstrative *ι* is long, if *σ* precedes it; viz. *οὔτοσιν, ἐκεινοσιν, τῆτσιν*, and in the adverb *ἔτωσιν*. (*Vide I. 1.*)

2. Iota is short in the terminations of the adverbs *πρῖν, νόσφιν, πάλιν*.

Exception.—*Πρῖν* occurs long, even in the thesis of the verse, in the old Epic writers.

III. Iota is always short in the adverbial termination *ις*; viz. *ἄλις, ἄμυδις, λίκριφῖς, ἄχρῖς, μέχρῖς, πολλακῖς, &c.* (*Compare supra, C. Iota.*)

UPSILON.

I. Upsilon in adverbial terminations is always short; viz. *νύ, εὐθύ, πάγχϋ, πάνϋ, πρόχινϋ, μεταξϋ*.

In *ἄντικρυ* alone, the last syllable is common.

II. The termination *υν*.

1. Upsilon is long in the adverbs *νῦν* and *νῦνί*.

2. Upsilon is short in the prepositions *σύν, ξύν*, in the enclitic *νύν*, and in *τοίνυν*.

III. The termination *υς* is common¹, short in adverbs; viz. *ἐγγύς, εὐθύς*.

In *ἄντικρυς* alone, the last syllable is common.

SEC. V.

RULES FOR THE QUANTITY OF THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS.

E.—IN THE VERBS.

ALPHA.

I. Alpha is short in the following cases :—

1. (a) In the termination of the first person of the perfect and first aorist active ; viz. πέφυκᾶ, τέθεικᾶ, λέληθᾶ, ἔτυψᾶ, ἐφίλησᾶ, ἔδωκᾶ, ἀφήκᾶ.

(b) In the termination of the first person plural, passive and middle μεθᾶ, Poeticè and μεσθᾶ Ionicè ; viz. τυπτόμεθᾶ, τεταρπώμεσθᾶ.

(c) In the Poetic and Ionic affix σθᾶ, in the second pers. sing. act. viz. ἐθέλησθᾶ, κλαίοισθᾶ, οἴσθᾶ.

(d) In the termination of the third person of the aorist active, as abbreviated by the Epics ; viz. ἔκτᾶ, ἔτᾶ.

2. In the termination of the second sing. præ. imperat. act. of ἴστημι, ἰστιάθι, and τετλάθι.

3. In the terminations ἄμαι, ἄμεν, ἄμεναι, ἄμην, ἄμεθα, ἄμενος, ἄμενη, ἄμενον.

4. Universally in the termination ἄν, wherever it occurs.

The terminations of the infinitives in ἄν, contracted from αειν, and coming from the present in αω, as γελᾶν, τιμᾶν, &c. (not γελᾶν, τιμᾶν,) and likewise in the extended Epic forms ἀντιάᾶν, ναιετάᾶν, ὀράᾶν, are of course exceptions.

5. ἄναι, the termination of the infinitive present of verbs in ημι, and of a few irregularly formed præterites, is short; viz. ἰστιάναί, τεθνάναί.

Æschylus alone on one occasion uses τεθνᾶναι long.

6. ἄο, the termination of the second sing. aor. mid. has a short; viz. ἐτύψᾰο, ἐμήνᾰο.

7. ἄς, the termination of the second sing. of both præterites and of the first aorist active in the indic. and optat. has a short.

Except.—The contracted terminations *as* and *as*, of the second person present and imperf. from verbs in ἄω; viz. φυσᾶς, ἐφύσᾶς, are of course exceptions; likewise in the Epic extensions, ὀράᾶς, &c.

8. The terminations ἄσαι, ἄσᾶν, and ἄσο, from verbs in ημι, have a short: ἄσᾶν is short in both syllables.

9. The terminations ἄται, ἄτε, ἄτην, ἄτο, ἄτον, ἄτω, ἄτωσαν, have a short.

The contractions *τιμᾶται, γελᾶτε, &c.* from verbs in *αω*, must of course be excepted.

Obs. 1. Hence arises the following rule :—The *a* which is short in the ultima and penultima of the historical tenses retains the same quantity in the forms in which it occurs in the penultima or antepenultima; and even where the syllable is artificially lengthened, as in the terminations *ασθην, ασθον, αντο*, the vowel remains short.

Obs. 2. In the Epic forms in which a long *a* is extended into *ᾶᾶ*, (See II. 1. *b.*—I. 4. and 7. *Except.*) the first *a* is always short, while the second remains long; viz. *ἄσχαλαᾶ, βοᾶᾶ* except *μενουᾶᾶ*. II. τ. 164. (*Vide infra, F. Alpha, Exc. 2.*)

II. Alpha is long in the following cases :—

1. (*a*) In the termination of the second person singular of the aor. 2. imperat. active in the compounded forms of *βαίνω* and *ἵστημι*; viz. *κατάβᾶ, πρόβᾶ, ἀνάστᾶ, παράστᾶ*.

(*b*) Alpha and *α* are long in all the terminations of verbs in *αω* which are contracted from *αε* and *αει*; viz. *βοᾶ, βόᾶ, ἐβόᾶ* likewise in the Epic extended forms *αᾶ, αᾶ*, as *ἄσχαλαᾶ, βοᾶᾶ, &c.* (*Compare I. 4. and 7. Except.*)

(*c*) In the contracted second person sing. of the first aorist middle, as used by the Dorics; viz. *ἐπάξᾶ*, for *ἐπήξασ*, Att. *ἐπήξω*.

2. *ᾶς*, the masculine termination of the first aorist part. act. from verbs in *ημι*, has *α* long. (*Vide Sec. III. Alpha, I. 4. a.*)

3. *ᾶσα*, the termination of the feminine participle of the first aor. act. from verbs in *ημι*, has the first *α* long, the second short; viz. *γελᾶσᾶ, στᾶσᾶ*.

4. *āσι*, the termination of the third person plural perf. act. and of the present of verbs in *μι*, has *a* long; viz. *τιθέᾱσι*, *ίστᾱσι*, *δεικνῦᾱσι*, *διδόᾱσι*.

Yet Xenophanes, Antimachus, and Nicander, have used this *a* short. Moreover we find also *πεφύκᾱσι* and *λελόγᾱσι* in *Odyss.* vii. 114. and xi. 304.

ΙΟΤΑ.

The termination *ι* or *ιν* is universally short where it occurs in verbs, not only in the third person plur. of the present, perf. and fut. active, as in *λέγῃσι*, *πεφρίκᾱσι*, *φιλήσῃσι*, *κτεριῶσι*, but also in the first person pres. act. of verbs in *μι*, as *τίθημι*, &c. in the third sing. pres. act. of verbs in *μι*, as *τίθησι*, *έστι*, *φησι*, &c. in the poetical affixed syllable *σι*, as *παμφάλινησι*, &c. and in the imperatives in *θι* and *τι*; viz. *ίσταθι*, *στήθι*, *φάνηθι*, *κέκλυθι*, *τύφθητι*, *τίθετι*.

UPSILON.

I. Upsilon is short in the following cases:—

1. *ῦσι*, the termination of the third person plur. pres. act. from verbs in *υμι*, has *υ* short, as *δεικνῦσι*.

2. *ῦθι*, the termination of the second singular imperat. pres. act. of verbs in *υμι*, has *υ* short, as *δεικνῦθι*.

3. The terminations *ῦμαι*, *ῦμεν*, *ῦμεναι*, *ῦμην*, *ῦμεθον*, *ῦμεθα*, *ῦμενος*, *ῦμενη*, *ῦμενον*, from verbs in *υμι*, have *υ* short.

4. *ῦν*, the neuter termination of the present and se-

cond aorist active of verbs in *υμι*, has *υ* short, as *δεικνῦν*, *φῦν*.

5. *ῦναι*, the termination of the infin. pres. act. of verbs in *υμι*, has *υ* short, as *δεικνῦναι*.

6. The terminations *ῦσαι*, *ῦσαν*, and *υσο*, from verbs in *υμι*, have *υ* short.

7. The terminations *ῦται*, *ῦτε*, *ῦτην*, *ῦτο*, *ῦτον*, *ῦτω*, *ῦτωσαν*, from verbs in *υμι*, have *υ* short.

II. Upsilon is long in the following cases :—

1. In the termination of the second singular imperative present, and in the third sing. of the imperf. and second aor. act. of verbs in *υμι*; viz. *δείκνῦ*, *έδεικνῦ*, *έδῦ*, *έφῦ*, or the Epic forms *δῦ*, *φῦ*.

2. *ῦμι*, the first person pres. act. has *υ* long, as *δεικνῦμι*.

3. *ῦν*, the termination of the first person singular of the imperf. active of verbs in *υμι*, has *υ* long, as *έδεικνῦν* also in the first person sing. and the abbreviated third person plur. of the second aorist; viz. *έφῦν*.

4. *ῦς*, the termination of the second sing. present, imperfect, and second aorist, also of the masculine participles of verbs in *υμι*, is long.

5. *ῦσα*, the feminine termination of the participle of verbs in *υμι*, has *υ* long; viz. *δεικνῦσα*.

6. *ῦσι*, the termination of the third person plur. pres. act. of *υμι*, has *υ* long; viz. *δεικνῦσι*.



F.—IN THE VOWEL SYLLABLES OF VERBS.

I. TERMINATIONS OF THE PRÆSENS AND IMPERFECTUM,
FIRST FUT. AND FIRST AORIST.

ALPHA.

In the termination of the pres. active *αω*, and the passive and middle *αομαι*, the imperf. active *αον*, and the passive and middle *αομην*, the vowel *α* is commonly short.

Exceptions.

1. The dissyllable Attic forms *κάω* and *κλάω*, instead of *καίω* and *κλαίω*, have *α* constantly long; and the word *νάω* appears to have been formed according to the same analogy by the later Epic writers; *ιάομαι* has *α* always long.

2. Where *α* is long, it is frequently shortened, and especially by the Epics, to suit the metre, yet only in cases where it stands between two long syllables; viz. *διψά'ω*, *διψά'οντα*, *πεινᾶ'ων*, *ἠγᾶ'ασθε*, *ἀναμαιμᾶ'ει*, *ὑπεμνᾶ'ασθε*, *μενοιᾶα*. This rule also holds good, when the long syllable which precedes the *α* belongs to another word; viz. (Od. i. 39.) *μήτε μνᾶ'ασθαι ἄκοιτιν'* and (Od. xvi. 431.) *ἄτιμον ἔδεις, μνᾶ'α δὲ γυναῖκα*.

These cases occur of course in Epic, Elegiac, and Lyric writers only, because the Attics make use of contractions universally.

In the termination of the first fut. act. *ασω*, pass. and mid. *ασομαι*, and of the first aor. act. *ασα*, mid. *ασαμην*,

1. Alpha is long, when either *ε*, *ι*, *ο*, or *ρ*, immediately precede; viz. *εᾶ'σω*, *ἐρυθριᾶ'σω*, *ἐστιᾶ'σω*, *μειδιᾶ'σω*, *ἄλοᾶ'σω*, *βοᾶ'σω*, *μακκοᾶ'σω*, *ἄκροᾶ'σομαι*, *γηρᾶ'σω*, *δρᾶ'σω*, *φωρᾶ'σω*, *εἴᾶσα*, *ἠκροᾶσάμην*.

Exceptions.

(a) *Ἄντιᾶ'σω* alone, of all the verbs in which *ι* precedes *α*, has *α* short.

(b) Of verbs in which *ρ* precedes *α*, *κερᾶ'σω*, *περᾶ'σω*, the transitive verb "to sell," (Od. xiv. 29.) and *ἐρᾶσομαι*, have *α* short.

(c) Later Poets in some cases depart from the above rule; viz. *εἴᾶσε*, instead of *εἰᾶσε*, &c.

2. Alpha is short,

(a) When any consonant except *ρ*, especially *λ* or *μ*, immediately precedes *α*; viz. *ἐλᾶσω*, *θλᾶσω*, *κλᾶσω*, *χαλᾶσω*, *γελᾶσομαι*, *ίλᾶσομαι*, *δαμᾶσω*, *κρεμᾶσω*, *σκεδᾶσω*, *πετᾶσω*, *σπᾶσω*, *ἀγᾶσομαι*.

(b) When the termination of the future *ασω* comes from the present *αζω*; viz. *ἀτιμᾶσω*, *βαστᾶσω*, *βρᾶσω*, *δικᾶσω*, *φρᾶσω*.

(c) When the termination of the future *ασω* comes from the present *ασσω*, Atticè *αττω*; viz. *ίμᾶσω*, *πᾶσω*, *πλᾶσω*.



IOTA.

We have no decisive rules for the quantity of the vowel syllable *ι* in the termination of the pres. active *ιω*, pass. and middle *ιομαι*, imperf. act. *ιον*, pass. and middle *ιομην*; we can however remark in general, that

1. Iota in dissyllable verbs is mostly common, but depends throughout upon the exigencies of the verse.

(a) In Homer *ι* in *δίω*, and with the Attics in *τίω* and *φθίω*, is short.

(b) Iota is commonly long in *πρίω* and *χρίω*.

2. Iota is commonly long in verbs of three or more syllables; viz. *δηρίω*, *ίδίω*, *κονίω*, *κυλίω*, *μηνίω*.

Exceptions.

(a) Iota is always short in *έσθίω*, and in all verbs which are secondary forms of verbs in *ιζω*; viz. in *άτίω* from *άτίζω*, *μαστίω* from *μαστίζω*.

(b) Iota is common in *άίω* and *όίω*, but is commonly short in the former, and long in the latter.

(c) The Epics have the *ι* in *κηκίω* short, and the Attics long. {*Εμήνιε* and *ΐδιον* occur in Homer, and the first even in the Tragedians; but the syllable which follows *ι* must likewise be short.

(d) In the termination of verbs in *ιαω*, *ιαομαι*, *ι* is always short; viz. *αντιάω*, *κνδιάω*, *φυσιάω*, *σκιάω*, *δηρί-άομαι*.

In the two words *ιαομαι* and *ανιάω*, *ι* is long; the latter however is used common by recent Poets.

The terminations of the first future active *ισω*, pass. *ισομαι*, the first aor. act. *ισα*, middle *ισαμην*, generally follow the quantity of the present in every respect: yet upon the whole the long quantity appears to predominate; so that the present, first future, and aorist, may be called decidedly long. This is sometimes even the case where *ι* is short in the present; viz. in *τίσω* and *φθῖσω*, although the Attics retain the short syllable in *φθῖσω*.

2. Iota is on the contrary short without exception,

(a) When the termination of the future *ισω* comes from the present *ιζω*; viz. *ἐρίσω*, *κομίσω*, *νομίσω*, *ὕβρισω*.

(b) When the termination of the future *ισω* comes from the pres. *ισσω*, Atticè *ιττω*, or *ιζω*; viz. *βλίσω*, *καθίσω*, *πτίσω*.

(c) In the Attic future *ιω*, mid. *ιεμαι*; viz. *κομῖω* *κομῖεμαι*.

UPSILON.

It is impossible to lay down any decisive rule for the quantity of the vowel syllable *υ* of the pres. act. *υω*, the pass. and mid. *υομαι*, the imperf. act. *υον*, the pass. and mid. *υομην* we may however remark in general, that

1. Upsilon is mostly common in dissyllable verbs; viz. *βλύω*, *βύω*, *θύω* (to sacrifice), *λύω*, *μύω*, *πτύω*, *φλύω*, *φύω*, likewise in the middle *ρύομαι* (yet it is commonly long in *πτῦω*.)

(a) Upsilon is always short in *βρῦω* and *κλύω*,

(b) But long in *θύω* (to storm), *ξύω*, *τρῦω*, *ῦω*.

2. In verbs of three or more syllables,

(a) Upsilon is doubtful, when the preceding syllable is long either by nature or position; viz. ἀπύω, γηρύω, εἰλύω, ἐλινύω, ἐρητύω, ἡμούω, ἰθύω, κωλύω, κωκύω, μηνύω, μηρύω, πληθύω, πιδύω, ποιπνύω, ὠρύομαι, ἀχλύω, δακρύω, ἰδρύω, ὀϊζύω.

Except.—1. Several words which have a short *a* or *ε* in the syllable which precedes the *υ*, and lengthen it by position only, have *υ* always short in the old Epic Poets; viz. ἀρτυώ, ἐντυώ, ἐλκυώ.

2. ἰσχύω has *υ* always long.

(b) Upsilon is short when the preceding syllable is short; viz. ἀνυώ, ἀρυώ, ἀφυώ, ἐρυώ, μεθυώ, σταχυώ, τανυώ, and in all verbs which terminate in *υω*, from another form *υμι*; viz. δεικνυώ, μιγνυώ, ὀλλυώ, ὀμνυώ.

In the word ἀλύω, *υ* is common.

1. Upsilon in the termination of the first future active *υσω*, and the pass. and mid. *υσομαι*, in the first aor. act. *υσα*, mid. *υσαμην*, generally follows the quantity of the present in every respect: yet on the whole the long quantity appears to predominate; so that the present, first future, and aorist, may be called decidedly long. Hence *υ* is not only long in ξῦσω, τρῦσω, &c. but also in βῦσω, δῦσω, φλῦσω, φῦσω, &c.

2. On the contrary, *υ* is short,

(a) In βλυσω, κυσω (from κυνέω), πτυσω.

(b) In verbs of three or more syllables, in which the previous syllable is short. (*Vide supra*, 2. b.)

(c) When the termination ὕσω comes from the pres. υζω; viz. κλυῖσω.

II.—TERMINATION OF THE PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT ACTIVE.

ALPHA.

In the termination of the perfect and pluperfect active, the quantity of the vowel *a* follows that of the first future :—

1. Alpha is long in ἡρυθρίᾱκα, εἰστίᾱκα, δέδρᾱκα, πεφώραᾱκα, έώραᾱκα.

2. Alpha is short,

(a) When any consonant except *ρ* immediately precedes *a*; viz. ἐλήλακα, ἔσπακα.

(b) When the present ends in *αζω*.

(c) When the present ends in *ασσω*, Atticè *αττω*.

(d) In the Ionic and Epic forms in which the letter *κ* is merged; viz. βέβᾱα, γέγᾱα, δέδᾱα, μέμᾱα.

Except.—The irregular fut. κεράσω has κέκρᾱκα, and περᾱσω πέπρᾱκα, in the perfect.

3. In Barytone verbs *a* seems to follow the quantity of the radical vowel of the present; viz. γέγραφα from γράφω.

IOTA.

In the termination of the perfect and pluperfect active *ικα ικειν*, the quantity of the vowel *ι* strictly follows that of the first future ; hence

1. Iota is long when it is also long in the present and future ; the forms also which are doubtful are mostly lengthened.

2. Iota is short,

(a) When the present ends in *ιζω*.

(b) When the present ends in *ισσω*, Atticè *ιτω*.

(c) In the Epic and Ionic forms in which the letter *κ* is dropped ; viz. *δείδια*.

(d) When the word has the Attic reduplication ; viz. *ἀλήλιφα* from *ἀλείφω*.

3. No decisive rule can be laid down for Barytone verbs : The *perfectum* frequently follows the quantity of the present ; viz. *τέτριφα* from *τριβω* ; yet exceptions are common ; viz. *ἔρριφα* from *ρίπτω*.

 UPSILON.

In the termination of the perfect and pluperfect active *υκα υκειν*, the quantity of the vowel *υ* mostly follows that of the first future ; hence

1. Upsilon is commonly long, if long also in the present and future ; but where it is common in the present, it is frequently short in the perfect ; viz. in *λέλυκα*,

τέθῦκα, κέχῦκα· while *υ* remains long in δέδῦκα, μέμνυκα (from μύω), πέφῦκα.

2. Upsilon is short,

(a) When the present ends in *υζω*.

(b) In the Epic and Ionic forms in which the letter *κ* is dropped; viz. πέφῦα.

(c) When the word has the Attic reduplication; viz. ὀρώρῦχα from ὀρύσσω.

3. No decisive rule can be laid down for Barytone verbs:—κρύπτω has κέκρῦφα, but κύπτω κεκῦφα, and βρύχω βεβρῦχα, in the perfect.



III.—TERMINATION OF THE PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT PASSIVE.

ALPHA.

In the termination of the perfect and pluperfect passive *αμαι αμην*, the vowel *α* is commonly long; viz. δέδρᾱμαι, πέπρᾱμαι, πεφῶρᾱμαι, ἑῶρᾱμαι; for where *α* is short of itself, the perfect passive ends in *ασμαι, αδμαι, ογ αμμαι*; viz. κέκλασμαι, κέχασμαι, ἔσπασμαι, κέκαδμαι, πέφραδμαι, τέθραμμαι, τέτραμμαι, ἔστραμμαι. But where the consonant is not doubled, the short *α* of the perfect active is retained in the perfect passive; viz. ἐλήλᾱμαι and τέτᾱμαι, from ἐλήλᾱκα and τέτᾱκα.

In the few extant forms from the present in *αμαι*, *α* is short; viz. δύνᾱμαι, μάρνᾱμαι, πέτᾱμαι.

IOTA.

In the termination of the perfect and pluperfect pass. *μαι ιμην*, the vowel *ι* is commonly long; viz. *τέτιμαι*. Yet the consonant is more frequently doubled; viz. *τέτριμαι, νενόμισμαι, ἔπτισμαι*. Yet the *ι* occurs short; viz. *ἔφθιμαι*.

UPSILON.

In the termination of the perfect and pluperfect *μαι υμην*, the vowel *υ* is commonly long; viz. *τέτρῦμαι, πέπνῦμαι*. Yet the consonant is more frequently doubled; viz. *κέκρυμαι*. But *υ* occurs short; viz. *λέλυμαι, κέχῦμαι*, from *λελύκα, κεχῦκα*, &c.

IV.—TERMINATION OF THE FIRST AORIST PASSIVE.

ALPHA.

In the termination of the first aorist passive in *αθην*, *α* is mostly long; viz. *ἔδρα'θην, ἐφωρά'θην*. Verbs in which the short *α* prevails usually terminate in *ασθην*. In verbs in *νω* alone, *α* is always short in the first aorist; viz. *ἐλά'θην, ἐκτά'θην, ἐτά'θην*. (*Compare infra, VII. 3.*)

IOTA.

In the termination of the first aorist passive in *ιθην*, *ι* is generally short : this however applies only to such aorists as come from verbs in *ιω* ; the others commonly end in *ιυθην* and *ισθην*.

UPSILON.

In the termination of the first aorist passive in *υθην*, *υ* is generally short ; viz. *ελυθην*, *εχυθην*, *ιδρυθην*.



V.—TERMINATION OF THE SECOND FUTURE ACTIVE,
AND THE SECOND AOR. PASS. AND MID.

In the termination of the second future active, and the two aorists, passive and middle, the doubtful vowel is always shortened ; hence *a* is short in *βαλω̄*, *παρω̄*, *εκραγον*, *επταρον*, *εγραφην*, *εκαην*, *επλαγην*, &c.—*ι* is short in *κλινω̄*, *κρινω̄*, *ελιπον*, *επιου*, *ετριβην*, *εκλιθην*, &c.—*υ* is short in *αμυνω̄*, *εφυγον*, *ετυχον*, *εφυγην*, *εκρυβην*, &c. likewise in their derivatives, *διατριβη̄*, *παραψυχη̄*, &c.



VI.—TERMINATION OF THE PRÆTERITE MIDDLE.

In the termination of the præterite middle,

Alpha is	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{zāda,} \\ \text{zāga,} \\ \text{kékrāga,} \\ \text{ārāra.} \end{array} \right.$	Iota is	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ερριγα,} \\ \text{τετριγα,} \\ \text{πεφρικα.} \end{array} \right.$	Upsilon is	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{μέμυκα,} \\ \text{(from} \\ \text{μυκάομαι.)} \end{array} \right.$
long in		long in		long in	

VII.

Respecting the quantity of λ , ν , ρ , in the tenses of verbs, we may remark,

1. When only the second future contains either of these letters, the doubtful vowel in the penultima of the future is always short; viz. $\psi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\omega}$, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}$, $\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\omega}$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\omega}$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\ddot{\nu}\nu\acute{\omega}$, $\kappa\ddot{\upsilon}\rho\acute{\omega}$, $\phi\ddot{\upsilon}\rho\acute{\omega}$. The same holds good with regard to the quantity of the doubtful vowel of the second aorist.

2. The doubtful vowel which precedes λ , ν , or ρ , in the aorist active and middle is always long; viz. $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\mu}\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$, $\acute{\eta}\rho\alpha$, inf. $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\eta}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, inf. $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha$, $\acute{\omega}\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\ddot{\upsilon}\nu\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta\ddot{\upsilon}\nu\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\ddot{\upsilon}\rho\alpha$.

3. In the perfect active and passive, and in the first aorist passive, the doubtful vowel is always short; viz. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}'\theta\eta\nu$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}'\theta\eta\nu$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\ddot{\upsilon}\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\ddot{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\ddot{\upsilon}'\theta\eta\nu$.

SEC. VI.

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE QUANTITY OF THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN THE TERMIN. OF DERIVATIVES.

A.—IN THE TERMINATIONS OF SUBSTANTIVES, ADJECTIVES, AND ADVERBS.

ALPHA.

1. *aa*, the Æolic and Attic termination instead of *αια*, has the first as well as the second *a* long; viz. ἑλᾱᾱ, Ἰθηνᾱᾱ, Ἀχᾱᾱ, instead of ἑλαία, Ἰθηναία, Ἀχαία. Likewise in all words derived from them; viz. Ἀχᾱϊκός, and in Æolic substantives formed in the same manner; viz. Ἀλκᾱος, instead of Ἀλκαῖος, and in adjectives; viz. ἄρχᾱος, instead of ἀρχαῖος.

Obs. In the word *Ναυσικᾱα*, the *a* of the penultima is short, because in this case the form *Ναυσικαία* is not extant.

2. *αδην*, the termination of adverbs, has *a* always short; viz. ἐπιστροφᾶδην, προτροπᾶδην. (*Compare infra*, 6.)

3. *αδης*, the termination of Patronymic substantives, has *a* always short; viz. Ἀλκιβιᾶδης, Βορεᾶδης, Λαερτιᾶδης, Μενουπιᾶδης, Ὀϊλιᾶδης, Τελαμωνιᾶδης.

The adjective *αὐθᾶδης* has *a* long.

4. *ᾄδιον*, the termination of diminutive substantives, has *a* generally short; viz. *λαμπᾶδιον*. The few words immediately formed from radicals which are long are exceptions; viz. *ἐλαῖδιον*.

5. *ᾄδιος*, *ᾄδια*, *ᾄδιον*, the terminations of adjectives, have *a* short; viz. *διχθᾶδιος*, *μινυνθᾶδιος*, *ὀρθᾶδιος*.

6. *ᾄδον*, the termination of adverbs, has *a* always short; viz. *ἀναστᾶδόν*, *κατωμᾶδόν*, *ὀμιλᾶδόν*. (*Comp.* 2.)

7. *ᾄδος*, the termination of substantives, has *a* always short; viz. *κέλαᾄδος*, *κίναᾄδος*, *ὄμαᾄδος* likewise in all the forms derived from it; viz. *κελαᾄδew*, *εὐκέλαᾄδος*, &c.

Except *ὀπαᾰδός*, the Doric for *ὀπηδός*, which has *a* long.

8. *ᾰεύς*, the termination of substantives, has *a* always long; viz. *πυρκᾰεύς*, *Νικᾰεύς*. (*Compare* 9 and 12.)

9. *ᾰης*, the termination of adjectives from verbs in *αω*, especially from *ᾰω ᾰημι*; viz. *ἀλιᾰῆς*, *δυσᾰῆς*, *πολυᾰῆς*, &c. likewise *ζᾰῆς*, *ἀκρᾰῆς*, *ἐνκρᾰῆς*, *ἀχρᾰῆς*, has *a* always long.

10. *ᾰθος* and *ᾰθων*, the terminations of substantives, have *a* always short; viz. *καλαᾰθος*, *κύᾰθος*, *ψάμαᾰθος*, *Μαράᾰθων*.

11. *ᾰῖκος*, *ᾰῖκη*, *ᾰῖκον*, the terminations of adjectives, have *a* long; viz. *ᾰῖκος*, *Πλαταῖκος*. (*Compare* 1.)

12. *ᾰῖς*, the termination of feminine substantives, has *a* long; viz. *Θᾰῖς*, *Λᾰῖς*, *Νᾰῖς*, *ᾰῖς*, *Κυταῖς*.

The masculine Proper Name *Κᾰῖς*, on the contrary, has *a* short.

13. ἄκιον, the termination of diminutives, has *a* short; viz. πινᾶκιον, ῥᾶκιον.

Except words formed immediately from radicals which are long; viz. Θωρᾶ'κιον.

14. ἄκισ, the termination of adverbs, has *a* always short; viz. δισσύκισ, πολλᾶκισ.

15. ἄκος, ἄκα, ἄκον, the terminations of adjectives, have *a* always short; viz. μαλᾶκός, βιβλιᾶκός, θηριᾶκός· likewise in the termination of substantives ἄκος; viz. θύλᾶκος.

16. ἄλεος, ἄλεα, ἄλεον, the terminations of adjectives, have *a* always short; viz. δαιδᾶλέος, δειμᾶλέος, σιγαῶλέος, ταρβᾶλέος. (It is doubtful whether φοιτάλεος is used long in the Lyric systems of the Tragedians.)

17. ἄλις, the termination of diminutives, has *a* always short; viz. τροφᾶλις.

18. ἄλος, the termination of substantives, and ἄλος, ἄλα, ἄλον, that of adjectives, has *a* always short; viz. Πάσσαλος, Θεσσαῶλος, Τάντᾶλος, ἄπαλος, δαίδᾶλος, χθαμᾶλός· likewise *a* is short in the termination of substantives ἄλη and ἄλον; viz. σκυτᾶλη, σπατᾶλη, κύμβᾶλον, πέτᾶλον, σάνδᾶλον.

Except.—In κόβᾶλος, Στύμφᾶλος, Φάρσαλος, and δᾶλος, *a* is long.

19. ᾠμα, the termination of substantives derived from verbs in *aw*, has the first *a* always long; viz. δράμα, νᾶμα, θεᾶμα, θυμῖᾶμα, ὄραμα, φύραμα.

20. ἄμις, the termination of diminutives, has *a* short; viz. πλοκᾶμίς, πυρᾶμίς.

21. ἄμος, ἄμη, ἄμον, the terminations of adjectives, and ἄμος, the termination of derivatives, have *a* always short; viz. ἰτᾰ́μος, κάλᾰ́μος, πλόκᾰ́μος, ποτᾰ́μός.

22. ἄμων, the termination of derivatives, has *a* short; viz. πλατᾰ́μων, τελάμων.

Except.—In adjectives in ἄμων, ἄμον, gen. ἄμονος, from verbs in αω, with the accent on the penultima, *a* is always long; viz. θεᾰ́μων.

23. ἄνη, the termination of substantives, has *a* short; viz. βοτᾰ́νη, λεκᾰ́νη, ὄρκᾰ́νη, στεφᾰ́νη.

24. ανος, the termination of substantives, and ανος, ανη, ανου, that of adjectives, has

(*a*) Alpha long in names of people where *ι* precedes the *a*; viz. ᾿Ασιᾰ́νος, Κιᾰ́νος, Καριᾰ́νός, and in masculine Proper Names similarly circumstanced; viz. Εὐτυχιᾰ́νός, ᾿Ηρωδιᾰ́νός, Λουκιᾰ́νός, Μαρκιᾰ́νός. Yet later Poets, to suit the exigency of the verse, shorten the *a*; viz. ᾿Ιουλιᾰ́νός, ᾿Ιουστινιᾰ́νός, ᾿Οππιᾰ́νός especially where a dactyl is gained by the process.

(*b*) Alpha is doubtful in names of people in which a consonant precedes it; viz. ᾿Αλβανός, ᾿Αλανός, Βρετανός, Γερμανός. Yet the long quantity decidedly predominates.

Except.—Alpha is short in Δάρδᾰ́νος, Σίκᾰ́νος, Απιδᾰ́νός, ᾿Ηριδᾰ́νός.

Obs. In substantives and adjectives derived from these words, in ανια, ανιος, ανικος, as Βρετανία, Γερμανία, Γερμανικός, Δαρδάνιος, Σικάνιος, the quantity of the *a* follows that of the *a* in the radical word, without exception.

(*c*) Alpha is short in appellative substantives and

adjectives; viz. βάλᾱνος, κολῤᾱνος, οὐῤᾱνός, ἰκᾱνος, μηκεδᾱνός, πιθᾱνός. The same holds good with regard to substantives in *ανου*; viz. δρέπᾱνον, λείψᾱνον, ξόᾱνον.

25. ᾱος, the termination of substantives and adjectives, has *a* commonly short; viz. Δανᾱός, Οἰνόμᾱος, ἄγλᾱός.

Except.—Alpha is long in some compounds; viz. Μενέλᾱος, Ἀρχέλᾱος, Ἀμφιάρᾱος, ἄνᾱος but especially in words compounded of *λαος*. Likewise in the Æolic *αος*, instead of *αιος*; viz. Ἀλκᾱος. (*Compare sup.* 1.)

26. ᾶριον, the termination of diminutives, has *a* short; viz. ἀνθρωπᾶριον, παιδᾶριον.

Except.—Recent writers sometimes took the liberty of lengthening the *a*, in imitation of the Latins; viz. κελᾶριον, σεδᾶριον.

27. ᾶρος, the termination of substantives and adjectives, has *a* commonly short; viz. βάρβᾶρος, κόμᾶρος, μάρμᾶρος, ἰλᾶρός, καθᾶρός, ψαφᾶρός.

Except.—Alpha is long in ἀνιᾶρός, φάλᾶρος, φλυᾶρος.

28. ᾱσις, the termination of substantives formed from verbs in *αω*, which have *a* long in the future, has likewise *a* long; viz. δρᾱσις, ἰᾱσις, πείρᾱσις, φύρᾱσις likewise in masculine Proper Names; viz. Ἀμᾱσις.

On the contrary, δυνᾱσις is short, because it comes from δυνᾶμαι.

29. ᾱσος, the termination of substantives, has *a* generally long; viz. Ἀλικαρνᾱσος, Παρνᾱσος. Likewise in the derivatives; viz. Παρνᾱσιᾱς.

30. *ᾱτης*, the masculine termination of substantives, and *ᾱτις*, the feminine,

(a) Have *a* long in Proper Names of people, in which a vowel precedes *a*; viz. Ἀσιᾶ́της, Σπαρτιᾶ́της, Τεγεᾶ́της, the feminine Ἀσιᾱ́τις, and also in words denoting personal qualification, derived from verbs in *αω*; viz. ἀκροᾱ́της, θεᾱ́της, πρᾱ́της.

(b) Alpha is short in names of people and persons, in which a consonant precedes *a*; viz. Γαλαῶτης, Δαλμαῶτης, Σαρμαῶτης, Σαυρομαῶτης, Ἀντιφᾶτης, Σωκραῶτης, and in words derived from βαίνω and ἴστημι; viz. ἀβροβαῶτης, ἰχνοβαῶτης, ὀρειβαῶτης, παρασταῶτης, fem. ἄτις.

Except.—The Proper Names Ἀχᾱ́της, Εὐφραῶτης, Λευκαῶ́της, Νιφαῶ́της, have *a* long.

31. ᾱτιον, the termination of diminutives, generally has *a* short; viz. δωμάτιον, ἱμάτιον, κρουμάτιον with the exception of those formed from a long radical.

32. *ατις*.—(Compare *supra*, *ατης*, 30. *a. b.*)

33. *ατος*, *ατη*, *ατον*, the terminations of adjectives, have

(a) Alpha long in adjectives from those verbs in *αω*, which have *a* also long in the perfect; viz. ἀρᾱ́τός, θεῖρᾱ́τός, ἰᾱ́τός, ὀρᾱ́τός, φωρᾱ́τός. The same holds good with respect to all derived and compounded forms; viz. θεῖρᾱ́τέος, ἰᾱ́τέος, θεῖρᾱ́σιμος, ἰᾱ́σιμος, θεῖρᾱ́τικός, φωρᾱ́τικός, πολυᾱ́ρᾱτος, εὐθήρᾱτος, Ἀρᾱ́τος, Δημᾱ́ρᾱτος, Πίλᾱτος, especially in all words formed from κεραννυμι; viz. ἄκρᾱτος, εὐκρᾱτος, μελικρᾱτος, ἀκρᾱσία, εὐκρᾱσία, κρᾱτήρ, &c.

(b) Alpha is short in those adjectives which come from verbs with a short radical; viz. *δυνᾶτος, ἐρᾶτός, στᾶτός, βᾶτος*, and in adjectives derived from no verb; viz. *ὑπᾶτος, πύμᾶτος*. The same applies to all derived and compounded forms; viz. *βᾶτέος, πολυήρᾶτος, Νικήρᾶτος, ἡμᾶτιος, ὑστᾶτιος, δραμαῖτικός, κλημᾶτικός, μαθημᾶτικός* especially to all words from the radicals *βαίνω, ἴστημι*, and *τείνω*; viz. *δύσβᾶτος, σύστᾶτος, παρατᾶτικός, &c.*

34. *ᾶφος* and *ᾶχος*, the terminations of substantives, have *a* short; viz. *ἔδᾶφος, κρότᾶφος, φλήνᾶφος, οὐρίᾶχος*.

35. *ᾶων*, the termination of substantives, especially in masculine Proper Names, has *a* long; viz. *διδυμᾶων, Αλκμᾶων, Ἄρετᾶων, Ἑρμᾶων, Λυκᾶων, Ποσειδᾶων, Τυφᾶων* together with the patronymic substantives and adjectives derived from them; viz. *Ἄλκμᾶονίδης, Λυκᾶονία, Τυφᾶόνιος*.

Except.—*Φᾶων* has *a* short.

IOTA.

1. *ια*, the fem. termination of adjectives, and substantives of the first declension, has *i* generally short. Yet this rule is decisive only where the syllable preceding *i* is short; as in *σοφῖα, φιλιῖα, σκοπιῖα*, and in those where the ultima is short, as *ποιήτρια*, (*Compare* Sec. II. I. 1. c.) and in the dissyllables *ῖα* and *μῖα*.

Exceptions.

(a) Iota is commonly long in the three words *ἀνῖα, καλῖά, κονῖα*. But the long *i* is sometimes found short in these, and especially in *ἀνῖα*.

(b) Iota is always long in dissyllables beginning with two consonants; viz. *Ἐρῖα, στῖα, Φθῖα, φλίά.*

(c) Iota is always long in *δία*, contracted from *δίια.*

(d) The Epic Poets lengthen the *ι*, to suit the exigencies of the verse, in cases where it is naturally short; yet this appears to take place exclusively where *ι* stands between two long syllables; viz. *Ἀκαδημία, ἀτιμία, ὄρμιᾶ.*

2. *ιαδης*, the termination of patronymics, has *ι* always short; viz. *Ἀλκιβιάδης, Λαερτιάδης.*

3. *ιατης*, fem. *ιατις*, the termination of substantives denoting our country, has *ι* always short; viz. *Σπαρτιάτης.* (*Compare infra, 8.*)

4. *ιδευσ*, the termination of diminutives, has *ι* always short; viz. *ἀηδονιδεύς, λυκιδεύς.*

5. *ιδης*, the termination of patronymics, has *ι* always short; viz. *Δευκαλίδης, Εὐριπίδης, Θεσκυδίδης, Πριαμίδης.*

Obs. The form *Λαγίδης*, which occurs in Theocritus (*Idyl. xvii. 14.*) with a long *ι*, ought most unquestionably to be corrected to *Λαγιάδης.*

6. *ιδιον*, the termination of diminutives, has

(a) Iota short, when the diminutive termination is supported by a consonant; viz. *ξιφίδιον, φυκιδιον, χοιρίδιον*, or by a vowel; viz. *γηϊδιον, βοϊδιον.*

(b) Iota is long, when the diminutive termination coalesces with a preceding *ι* into one syllable; viz. *ίματιδιον, οἰκιδιον.*

7. *ιδιος, ἴδια, ἴδιον*, the terminations of adjectives, have *ι* short; viz. *γενεθλιδιος, λαθριδιος, μοιριδιος.*

8. *ιητης, ιητις*, the terminations of substantives, have *ι* always short; viz. *πολιήτης, πολιήτις*. (*Compare sup.* 3.)

9. *ικος, ικη, ικον*, the terminations of adjectives, have *ι* always short; viz. *Ἀττικός, κωμικός, τραγικός, νυμφικός, τηλικός*.

Except.—Iota is long in this termination in some Proper Names, such as *Γράνικος, Κάϊκος*, and in all compounds of *νίκη*; viz. *καλλίνικος, Ἀνδρόνικος, Βερενίκη, Ευνίκη, Φερένικος*.

10. *ιλος*, the termination of substantives, and *ιλος, α, ον*, that of adjectives, has

(a) Iota long in substantives which have the accent on the antepenultima; viz. *ἄργιλος, ὄμιλος, στρόβιλος*. The same applies to the substantive termination *ιλον*, as *πέδιλον* likewise in the dissyllables *χιλος* and *ψιλος*.

(b) Iota is short in substantives and adjectives which have the accent on the penultima; viz. *Ζωίλος, ναυτίλος, κωτίλος, ποικίλος, πομπίλος*.

11. *ιμα*, the termination of substantives derived from verbs in *ινω*, has *ι* commonly short; viz. *κλίμα, κρήμα*.

Æschylus has *κρήμα* notwithstanding. (*Suppl.* 409.)

12. *ιμος, ιμη, ιμον*, the terminations of adjectives, have *ι* always short; viz. *ἄνθιμος, κάρπιμος, νόστιμος, ὄβριμος, χρήσιμος*.

Words such as *λίμος, σιμός, ἄτιμος, Διότιμος, βέλιμος, ἴφθιμος*, cannot by any means be considered as exceptions, because *ι* stands in the radical syllable, and not in the derivative termination.

13. *ίνα*, the termination of substantives, has *ι* long in feminine Proper Names derived from the Latin; viz. *Ίσσιτίνα*, *Σαβίνα*, and in Greek words similarly formed; viz. *Αίγινα*, *Καμάρινα*.

14. *ίνεος*, *ίνεα*, *ίνεον*, the terminations of adjectives, have *ι* always short; viz. *ίτρινέος*, *λαίνεος*.

15. *ίνη*, the termination of substantives, has *ι* long in feminine Proper Names and polysyllables; viz. *άγχιστινή*, *έργαστινή*, *ήρωϊνή*, *ιατρινή*, *Άδρηστινή*, *Αίητινή*, *Νηρηϊνή*, *Ώκεαυϊνή*; in most trisyllables, as *άξινη*, *δωτινή*, *πυτινή*, *ύσμϊνή*, *Μυρινή*, and in the dissyllables *δινη* and *κλϊνη*.

Except.—Iota is short in names of cities, as *Μολυβδϊνη*, in *είλαπϊνη*, *Άσϊνη*, *μυρσινη*, *σατινη*, and doubtful in *μυρτινη*.

16. *ϊνης*, the termination of substantives, has *ι* short in masculine Proper Names; viz. *Αισχιϊνης*, *Λεπτϊνης*.

The long *ι* in *βαθυδϊνης*, *έριδϊνης*, and other compounds of *δϊνη*, cannot be considered an exception, because the long *ι* belongs to the radical syllable.

17. *ινος*, the termination of substantives, and *ινος*, *ινη*, *ινου*, the termination of adjectives, has

(a) Iota long in names of people, and masculine Proper Names; viz. *Λατινος*, *Μαμερτινος*, *Άρχινος*, *Εργινος*, *Καλλινος*, *Φιλινος*, with their derivatives, as *Λατινιάς*; likewise in appellatives which have the accent on the penultima; viz. *Γυρινος*, *έρυθινος*, *έχινος*, *ικτινος*, *κορακίνος*, and in some which have the accent on the ultima; viz. *έρινός* and *χαλινός*, with their derivatives, as *άχάλινος*, *χάλινωτήριον*, &c.

Obs. 1. Those substantives in *ινος* and *ιον*, which have the accent on the antepenultima, generally shorten the *ι*, it is true; but exceptions are frequent; viz. *κάμινος*, *κυκλάμινος* or *κυκλάμινον*, *κύμινον*, *ὑσγίνος*, *σέλινον*.

Obs. 2. Iota is short in *καρκίνος*.

(*l*) Iota is short in most adjectives in *ινος*; viz. *βύσσινος*, *δάφνινος*, *ἐλάτρινος*, *ὑακίνθινος*, *δειελίνος*, *εἰαρινός*, *ἐσπερίνός*, *ἑωθίνος*, *νυκτερίνός*, *ἀληθινός*, *θαμίνος*, *ταχίνος*.

Obs. The old Poets use *μεσημβρινός*, *ὄρξρινός*, *ὄπωρινός*, and *μετοπωρινός*, with a long *ι*; they must however be looked upon more as common than exclusively long.

18. *ιονιδης*, the termination of patronymics, has the first *ι* always long; viz. *Ἰαπετιονίδης*, *Ταλαϊονίδης*, *Ἐλατιονίδης*. (*Compare infra*, 28.)

19. *ἰρις*, the termination of substantives, is always long, but occurs only in Proper Names; viz. *Ἰρις*, *Σῆρις*, *Βέσῆρις*, *Ἄοσῆρις*.

20. *ῖσις*, the termination of substantives, has *ι* short; viz. *τίσις*, *φθῖσις*, *ὄπλισις*.—*Ἰσις* alone has *ι* long.

21. *ῖσος*, the termination of substantives, has *ι* generally long; viz. *Ἀμνῖσός*, *Κηφῖσός*, *Παροπαμῖσός* like-wise in derivatives; viz. *Ἀμνῖσις*, *Κηφῖσιás* and in the termination *ῖσης*; viz. *Ἀγχῖσης*.

22. *ῖτερος*, the termination of pronoun adjectives, has *ι* short; viz. *νωῖτερος*.

23. *ῖτη*, the termination of substantives, has *ι* long in feminine Proper Names; viz. *Ἀμφιτρῖτη*, *Ἀφροδίτη*. Iota is doubtful in *Μελίτη*.

24. *ῖτης*, the termination of masculine substantives, fem. *ῖτις*, has *ι* long both in Proper Names of people and persons, and in nouns denoting personal qualification;

viz. Συβαρίτης, Χερρόνυτης, Θερσίτης, ἀττης, ὀδίτης, ὀπλίτης, ζεφυρίτις, ληίτις, λιμενίτις, Ὠκεανίτις.

Except.—Κριτής and κῆτις, formed from a short radical verb, have *ι* short.

25. ιτις.—(*Vide infra*, ιτης, 24.)

26. ἶτος, ἶτα, ἶτον, the terminations of adjectives, have *ι* usually short, especially in dissyllables formed from verbs; viz. κριτός, and in the compounds δύσκριτος, Δημόκριτος, λυρόκτιτος, παλιντιτος, &c.

Except. 1. In some forms from verbs in *ιω*, *ι* is long; viz. πολυδήριτος.

2. Iota is long in the adjective λιτός, and the substantive ἀκόνιτον.

27. ἶχος, the termination of diminutives and adjectives, has *ι* always short; viz. ἄρριχος, ὀρτάλιχος, Θυνύχος, Τύνυχος, δολιχος, μείλιχος.

Ταριχος alone has *ι* long.

28. *ων*, the termination of substantives, and especially of Proper Names, has

(a) Iota long in Proper Names which shorten the long vowel *ω* in the genitive case; viz. Ἀμφίων, Ἀρίων, Δολίων, Ἰξίων, Πανδίων, gen. Ἀριονος, &c. &c. together with their derivatives; viz. Ἰξιονίδης, Πανδιονίδης, Πανδιουιος, &c. and likewise in dissyllable and trisyllable appellatives, which shorten the long vowel *ω* in the genitive case; viz. κίων, πίων, πριών, βραχιών, together with their derivatives.

Except. 1. Iota is common in Κρονίων, gen. Κρογίονος and Κρονίωνος. Also in Ὠρίων, ἰωνος, the Epics

use *ι* long, to suit the verse ; it is always short in *Ῥαριῶν* *Ῥαριῶνος*.

Except. 2. *Ῥῆτων*, gen. *ῆῖονος*, has *ι* always short ; *χιῶν* *χιόνος*, generally so.

(*b*) Iota is short in Proper Names which retain the long vowel *ω* in the genitive ; viz. *Βῖων*, *Βουκολῖων*, *Δευκαλιῶν*, *Ῥετιῶν*, *Οἰνοπιῶν*, gen. *Βῖωνος*, *Βουκολῖωνος*, &c. together with their derivatives ; viz. *Δευκαλιδης*,

29. *ῖωνη*, the termination of feminine patronymics, has *ι* short ; viz. *Δῖώνη*, *Ῥακρισιῶνη*, *Ῥναχιῶνη*.

UPSILON.

1. *ῠα*, the termination of substantives, appears to have *υ* generally long ; viz. *ἰγνῠα* but the termination seldom occurs.

Except.—Upsilon is short in *καρῠα*.

2. *ῠγη*, *ῠγων*, the terminations of substantives, have *υ* commonly long ; viz. *ἀμαρῠγή*, *ἰῠγή*, *ὀλολῠγή*, *πῠγή*, *ὠρῠγή*, *ὀλολῠγών*.

Except.—*Μαρμαρῠγή* has *υ* short.

3. *υδιον*, the termination of diminutives, has

(*a*) Upsilon short, when the radical word closes with a short *υ* ; viz. *βοτρῠδιον*.

(*b*) Upsilon long, when the radical word closes with a long *υ* ; viz. *ῠδιον*, *ἰχθῠῖδιον*.

4. *ῠδον*, the termination of adverbs, has *υ* generally long ; viz. *βοτρῠδόν*, *ὠρῠδόν*.

5. *ῥκος*, the termination of substantives, has *υ* commonly short; viz. Ἄμῥκος, Ἰβῥκος, Κώρῥκος. It is always short in the termination of adjectives in *ῥκος*, ῥκη, ῥκου; viz. Λιβῥκος.

Obs. Ἄμῥκος and Κώρῥκος occur with a long *υ*.

6. ῥλη, the termination of substantives, has *υ* commonly short; viz. ἄρβῥλη, κοτῥλη, σταφῥλη.

Except.—Ἦλη, φῥλή, and σφονδῥλη, have a long *υ*.

7. ῥλις, the feminine termination of diminutives, has *υ* always short; viz. Θεστῥλις, Φειδῥλις, Δηγῥλις, πηγῥλις.

Except.—Παμφῥλις has *υ* long, as being compounded of φῥλον.

8. ῥλος, the termination of substantives, and frequently diminutives, and ῥλος, ῥλη, ῥλον, that of adjectives, have *υ* generally short; viz. αἴσῥλος, αἰμῥλος, βράβῥλος, δάκτυλος, κάμπῥλος, πίτυλος, ἔρωτυλος, μικκυλος, Αἰσχῥλος, Βακχῥλος, Ἡδῥλος, Σιμῥλος.

In σκυλον, or σκύλον, *υ* is common, in χῥλος long.

9. ῥμα, the termination of substantives derived from verbs in *υω* and *υνω*, has

(*a*) Upsilon long in θῥμα, κῥμα, λῥμα, ῥῥμα (from ἐρύω), φῥμα, ἴδρῥμα, φίτυμα, and most derivatives from verbs in *υω*.

10. ῥμος, ῥμη, ῥμον, the termination of adjectives, and ῥμος, that of substantives, has *υ* always short in words of three or more syllables; viz. δίδῥμος, ἔλῥμος, ἔτῥμος, νήδῥμος, εὐώνῥμος, φερώνῥμος. On the contrary, *υ* is long in the substantives θῥμός, ῥῥμός, χῥμός.

The compounds of *ῥῥμός*, as *ἄθῥμός*, &c. have *υ* long by nature, because it is long in the radical syllable.

11. *ῥνα*, the termination of substantives from verbs in *υνω*, has *υ* long ; viz. *ἄμῥνα*.

12. *υνη*, the termination of substantives, has

(a) Upsilon long in most trisyllable substantives ; viz. *αἰσχῥνη*, *δελφῥνη*, *εὔθῥνη*, *χελῥνη*. The quantity however fluctuates in many, and *υ* is decidedly common in *κορῥνη*, *σιγῥνη*, *ταμῥνη*, *ταρῥνη*. The short quantity is Epic, the long Attic.

Except.—Upsilon is always short in *όδῥνη*, as coming from a short radical.

(b) Upsilon is short in polysyllable abstract substantives in *σῥνη* ; viz. *δεσποσῥνη*, *δελοσῥνη*, *κερδοσῥνη*, *μεθημοσῥνη*, without any exception.

13. *υνος*, the termination of substantives, and *υνα*, *υνον*, that of adjectives, has

(a) Upsilon long in most trisyllable substantives in which no *σ* precedes it ; viz. *Βιθῥνός*, *βόθῥνος*, *εὔθῥνος*, *κίνδῥνος*, *σίγῥνος*, together with their derivatives ; also in the adjective *ξῥνός*.

Obs. 1. In later Poets we find many exceptions to this rule completely arbitrary, especially in Proper Names ; viz. *Βιθῥνός*, *Παχῥνός*, *ἄκίνδῥνος*.

Obs. 2. In all derivatives from *γῥνή*, as *ἄγῥνος*, *ἀνδρόγῥνος*, &c. the short *υ* of the radical remains so.

(b) Upsilon short in adjectives in *σῥνος* ; viz. *δεσπόςῥνος*, *θάρσῥνος*, *πίσῥνος*, &c. without any exception.

14. *υρα*, the termination of substantives, has

(a) Upsilon long in words which have the ultima

short and the accent on the antepenultima; viz. ἄγκυρᾶ, γέφυρᾶ, Θεμισκῦρᾶ, Κέρκυρᾶ, ὄλυρᾶ, πλήμμυρᾶ. Later Poets admit some few exceptions, as γεφύρα.

(b) Upsilon short in words which have the ultima long and the accent on the penultima; viz. θύρα, λύρα, πορφύρα, φιλύρα.

Except.—Κολλύρα has *υ* always long.

15. ῥιον, the termination of diminutives, has *υ* generally short; viz. ἀργῦριον, μαρτύριον· except when *υ* is long in the radical word; viz. λεπῦριον, from λεπῦρον.

16. ῦρον and ῦρος, the terminations of substantives and adjectives, have *υ* generally short; viz. ἄργυρος, μάρτυρος, Ζέφυρος, Σάτυρος, καπῦρός, λιγῦρός, ὀχῦρός, ἄχῦρον, ἐνέχῦρον.

Except.—Upsilon is long in the substantives πῦρός and τῦρός, in the neuters λάφῦρον, λέπῦρον, πίτῦρον, in Νίσῦρος, and in ἀναγῦρός, πάπῦρος, and ἄλμῦρος. The long quantity is Attic, the short Epic.

17. ῦσιος, ῦσια, ῦσιον, the terminations of adjectives, has *υ* short; viz. Ηλύσιος, τηῦσιος. (*Compare infra*, 19.)

18. ῦσις, the termination of substantives, has *υ* short; viz. δῦσις, λῦσις, φύσις, ἄνῦσις. Upsilon is common in ἴδρυσις.

19. ῦσος, the termination of substantives, has *υ* long; viz. χρῦσός, Ἀμφρῦσός, Διόνῦσος, Ἰηλῦσός, Μῦσός. Likewise in derivatives; viz. Θαλῦσίαδης, Θαλῦσιος· and in the termination ῦσης; viz. Καμβῦσης.

On the contrary, *υ* is always short in the appellative μῦσος.

20. *υτης*, the termination of substantives, has

(a) Upsilon long in masculine Proper Names and nouns denoting personal qualification, fem. *υτις*; viz. Ἄρχυ'της, πρεσβυ'της, πρεσβυτις.

Except.—Θυτης has *υ* short.

(b) Upsilon short in abstract substantives of the third declension, from adjectives in *υς*; viz. βραδυτής, ὀξύτής, ταχυτής, gen. ἥτος, &c. without any exception.

21. *υτις*.—(*Vide supra*, *υτης*, 20.)

22. *υτος*, the termination of substantives, and *υτος*, *υτη*, *υτον*, that of adjectives, from verbs in *υω*, has

(a) Upsilon long in the substantive *σκυτος* likewise in trisyllable substantives which have the preceding syllable long also; viz. Βηρῦτός, γωρῦτός, κωκυτός and in adjectives derived from verbs in *υω*, from the perfect passive, with a long penultima; viz. δακρυτός, ἰδρῦτός, τρῦτός.

The same applies to derived and compounded forms; viz. ἰδρῦτέος, ἰδρῦσιμος, ἀδάκρυτος, ἄτρῦτος, ἀλιτρῦτος, Ἄτρῦτώνη, &c.

(b) Upsilon short in Proper Names derived from adjectives in *υς*; viz. Αἴπυτος, Εὐρύτος in substantives which have the preceding syllable short; viz. φορῦτός in adjectives which have the accent on the last syllable; viz. πινῦτός and in verbal adjectives which have a short *υ* in the perfect; viz. λῦτός, πλῦτός, ῥῦτός likewise in derived and compounded forms; viz. λῦτέος, δῦτικός, λῦτικός, δύσλυτος, καταρῥῦτος, χρυσόρῥῦτος, ἄδῦτος.

23. ὕφος, ὕχος, ὕχον, the terminations of substantives

and adjectives, has *υ* short; viz. ἄργυφος, κόσσυφος, ἡσυχος, βόστρυχον, with all lengthened forms; viz. ἀργυφεις, ἡσυχία, &c. Κῦφος and κέλῦφος have *υ* long.

24. ὤν, the termination of substantives, retains the vowel *ω* long in the genitive in most instances, and has *υ* short; viz. Ἀμφιτρῶν, Ἐλεκτρῶν, (*Compare Iota*, 28. *b.*) But words also which shorten the vowel *ω* in the genitive have *υ* generally short; viz. Ἀλεκτρῶν Ἀλεκτρῶνος.

Another form from Ἐλεκτῶν is found, with the vowel *ω* shortened in the genitive, and *υ* long.



B.—THE TERMINATION OF VERBS.



ALPHA.

1. αζω has *α* short by nature; hence the syllable is lengthened only by position before the double consonant ζ.

Except.—In the three verbs ματᾶζω, σφαδᾶζω, τεραῖζω, *α* is long by nature, being contracted from ματαῖζω, σφαδαῖζω, τεραῖζω which appears to take place also in κρᾶζω.

2. ἄθω has *α* always short; viz. διωκᾶθω, εἰργᾶθω, ἐργᾶθω.

3. ἄνω has *α* short; viz. βλαστᾶνω, κυδᾶνω, λαμβᾶνω, λανθᾶνω, μανθᾶνω, οἰδᾶνω, τυγχᾶνω.

Exceptions.

(a) Alpha is always long in *ἰκᾶνω*.

(b) Alpha is long in Epic, and short in Attic Greek, in the words *κιχάνω* and *φθάνω*. On the contrary, the *ι* in *κιχάνω* is short in Epic, and long in Attic.

 IOTA.

1. *ιζω* has *ι* short by nature, but is lengthened before the double consonant *ζ*. *Τρίζω* alone appears to have had *ι* long by nature.

2. *ἰνω* has *ι* long; viz. *κλίνω*, *κρίνω*, *ὀγινω*, *πίνω*, *ὠδίνω*.

Except.—The verbs *τίνω* and *φθίνω*, which have *ι* commonly long in Epic Greek, have it short in Attic; which was the usage of Elegiac writers.

 UPSILON.

1. *υζω* has *υ* short by nature; hence it is lengthened only before the double consonant *ζ*. *Τρύζω* alone seems to have *υ* long by nature.

2. *ὑθω* has *υ* always short; viz. *φθινῦθω*.

3. *ῠνω* has *υ* always long; viz. *αἰσχῠνω*, *βραδῠνω*, *δηθῠνω*, *ἐντῠνω*, *μηκῠνω*, *παλῠνω*, *φορῠνω*.

4. *ῡρω* has *υ* always long; viz. *ἄθῡρω*, *κῡρω*, *μορμῡρω*, *πορφῡρω*, *σῡρω*, *φῡρω*, and in the middle forms *κινῡρομαι*, *μινῡρομαι*, *μαρτῡρομαι*, *μῡρομαι*, *ὀδῡρομαι*, *δῡρομαι*, &c.

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FINIS.

ERRATA.

- Page 6, line 10, pro long, lege short.*
— 48, *line 6, lege Poet. et Ion. μεσθα.*
— 53, *line 10, lege Where a is short, it is frequently lengthened.*
— 70, *line 19, pro first, lege second.*



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